

Report reveals secret US base in Egypt amid State Department denials

Ily Abdulsalam Massarueh
Star Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The news about the existence of a secret US military base in Egypt, which was revealed a few days ago as a result of congressional hearings, is causing consternation for several US government agencies, and on the top of these agencies, the State Department, which issued a statement — that raised more questions than gave answers. The fact was revealed by CBS television Pentagon correspondent, and was corroborated by The New York Times Pentagon correspondent and other independent sources.

The existence of the base goes back to 1979, when President Jimmy Carter was looking to obtain the release of the American hostages from Iran. The US Air Force used the military base, which was a British fighter base in the Egyptian desert. Since then there has been 100 Americans on duty in the airfield, which went through some repair of its runways. In April 1980 the airbase was used as the staging site for hostage rescue mission which was aborted.

Now the information which was gleaned from the Pentagon and other agencies indicate that the base has been used for training officers and equipped with electronic surveillance and AWACS and large transport C-5 and C-141 US planes. The operation of the planes was kept secret, according to US sources, per the request of the Egyptian government.

Although the Egyptian government denies the existence of such US base, the State Department's official, a few days after the story was leaked, said "the United States has no base in Egypt and I want to emphasize that fact...the United States and Egypt cooperate in a number of ways, fully consistent with Egypt's sovereignty, aimed at enhancing security in the Middle East...the US has no forces permanently assigned in Egypt apart from defence attaches and the office of military co-operation."

From a closed door hearing, where the transcript was made public after some deletion, it became clear that members of Congress received information to suggest otherwise. The access was given to the airfield in 1979, by late President Sadat, and that all flights and military operations originated from it during the hostage crisis, and that the airfield was retained as part of the network in help support operations of the Rapid Development Forces, now named Central Command. Maj. Gen. Richard V. Secord testified that it is a secret base and the secrecy was maintained by the request of the host country, because it was a matter of great sensitivity to the Egyptians. As far as reporters are concerned in Washington the mystery of the secret US base in Egypt is still unsolved.

Biggest satellite finally reaches correct orbit

WASHINGTON (AP) — With one final command on Wednesday, a troubled space journey ends and the world's biggest, most complex and most expensive communications satellite reaches its 35,786-km high orbit.

The last 37 kilometres of a meticulously planned journey that took nearly two months was to begin at 1625 GMT with a ceremonial command given by James M. Beggs, the head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The \$100 million spacecraft, called TDRS-A for Tracking Data and Relay Satellite, was ejected perfectly from the space shuttle Challenger on 4 April, but a rocket stage misfired, useless orbit after a rather stage misfired.

The satellite is crucial to the success of the

European Spacelab mission aboard a US shuttle in September. Only it can handle the large amount of data transmission planned for the European project.

When it is tested and put into operation in the next three months, TDRS-A will be the first of a three-satellite network providing round-the-clock contact with as many as 26 Earth-orbiting spacecraft at one time.

Engineers looked for a way to salvage the 21-ton satellite and found it was carrying 590 kilos of hydrazine fuel that could be used to reposition the payload.

At its new altitude the satellite's original speed matches the rotation of earth, making TDRS-A appear to remain stationary.

IN BRIEF

● **SHARJAH, U.A.E.** — Inhabitants of the emirate of Ras Al-Khaimah were advised on Wednesday that they faced immediate and severe power shortages, despite their country's vast oil wealth.

● **SEATTLE, Washington** — Saudi Arabia's Prince Talal bin Abdul Aziz has called on the United States to take a bigger role in the Middle East, to construct "a solid foundation... for lasting peace." But Prince Talal stopped short of saying Saudi Arabia is ready to formally recognize Israel.

● **DHAKA** — The United States will provide Bangladesh with more than \$35 million for family planning and American wheat under two separate agreements signed here on Wednesday. Bangladesh will receive an additional grant of \$18.7 million in support of family planning programmes and 100,000 tonnes of wheat valued at over \$17 million.

● **LONDON** — Fathers should be given official paid paternity leave when their wives give birth, the British government's equal opportunities commission recommended.

● **ATHENS** — Greek authorities said on Wednesday they will hold a British freighter with a

cargo of armaments under guard in Piraeus port until the case is cleared up. The London-registered Ivy-B, 334 tons gross, was detained in Piraeus on Monday after its captain told customs officials the vessel was carrying a cargo of 250 tons of cement and 54 cases of arms and ammunition.

● **KINSHASA** — Zaire has undertaken quick diplomatic action to support Chad following the Libyan-backed rebel offensive in the north of the country. Foreign Minister Kamanda Wase Kamanda was sent by President Mobutu Sese Seko this week to Egypt and Sudan with what were described as urgent and important messages.

● **OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta** — President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo has accused Libya of interference in Upper Volta's internal affairs by aggravating recent unrest in its army.

● **TUNIS** — A Tunisian youth invented an electric device for monitoring offshore oil wells, a local newspaper reported on Wednesday. "Al-Sabah" newspaper reported that Abdul Hameed Al-Maghribi's new device is to help detect any fault in the offshore oil wells within minutes.



TOKUNOSHIMA, Japan — Shigeoichi Izumi, who is listed as the world's oldest person in Guinness Book of Records, receives a cup of spirits made from sugarcane, his favorite, his youngest son at home on the subtropical island of Tokunoshima on Tuesday, the eve of his 104th birthday. (AP photo)

UN special committee condemns Israeli policies

By Carrie Nette Thompson

Star Geneva Correspondent

THE UN Special Committee Investigating Israeli practices against the rights of the people of occupied Arab territories has concluded a two week session of studying testimony given at hearings in Geneva, Amman, Damascus and "Canada Camp" near Rafah, Egypt. It concluded that there is a master plan for the occupied territories to harass, imprison or force into exile the Jewish-Palestinian homes, hospitals, schools, farms and factories in a para-military takeover campaign aimed at spreading fear and insecurity among the Arab population. The Committee said Israel's aim on the occupied Gaza Strip and West Bank is to establish more Jewish settlements to transform the area's demography from Arab to a mainly Jewish population. In the Golan Heights of Syria, the aim to turn the Arabs into second-class citizens.

These charges were based on recent first-hand testimony of acts of repression and torture. Evidence was backed by newspaper clippings in Hebrew and Arabic-language from Israel and other Arab countries.

Each year the committee requests permission from Israel to enter occupied territories on-the-spot investigation. As has been the case every year, Israel refused the charges.

The committee presented the contents of its report to Israel before it submitted its findings to the General Assembly.

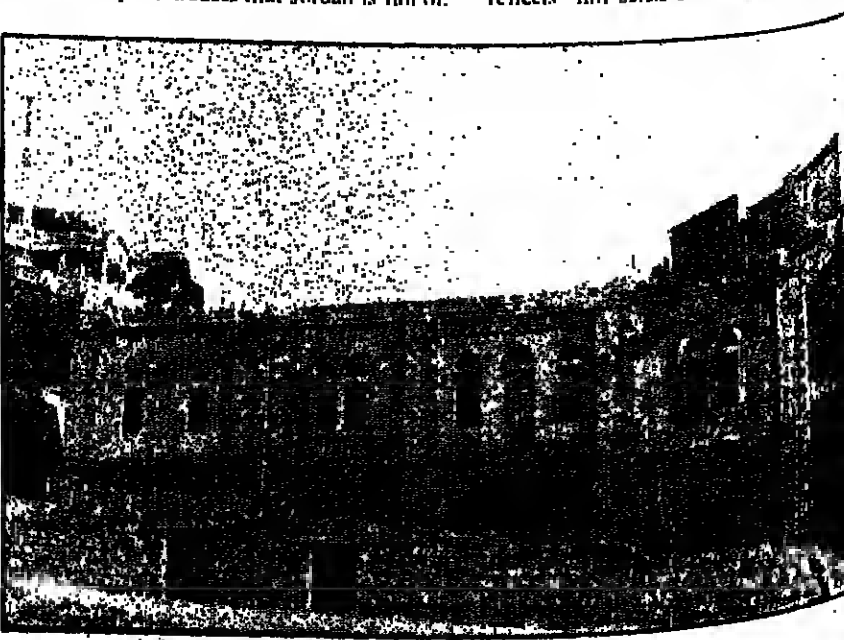
The members of the committee are Ignatius N. Fossekn, permanent representative of Senegal to the UN, Boel Melchior of Yugoslavia, professor of International Law, and Albert S. permanent representative of Senegal to the UN.

Historic house destroyed

Continued from page 1

to us here at the municipality... We can't afford to worry about building public parks and organizing the collection of rubbish, and at the same time spend money on renovating the Bilbeisi house."

The mayor said he thought the house's importance had been exaggerated. He thought the house "had no aesthetic value." In his words, it was "one of many old houses that Jordan is full of."



The 60-year-old Bilbeisi house in downtown Amman before its demolition

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Amman, 7-13 July 1983

Syria frustrates US pullback efforts Shultz insists doors 'not closed' despite rejection

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Secretary of State George Shultz failed on Wednesday to persuade Syria to consider a troop withdrawal from Lebanon. The Syrian government said in Damascus the decision was irrevocable. Mr. Shultz flew to Israel and was to make previously unexpected visits to Egypt and Jordan.

The failure of Mr. Shultz's critical Middle East mission could lead to the breakdown of Israel's withdrawal agreement with Lebanon. Israel has vowed to dig in unless the Syrians pull out too. Lebanon has warned, meanwhile, that it will not implement the agreement unless the Israelis leave. Mr. Shultz pleaded the US case for the removal of all foreign forces to President Hafez Assad in the Syrian leader's office in Damascus for more than four hours. He also spent several hours trying to convince Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam.

But in the end, tired and disappointed, Mr. Shultz acknowledged failure as he flew here for talks with Israeli officials.

"We basically argued about it and had no

agreement about that agreement really at all," he said, referring to the Israel-Lebanon accord.

Mr. Shultz said the session was "not rancorous," but they flatly disagreed. He said Syria's main objection was that the agreement posed a danger to Lebanon's sovereignty.

Leaving no doubt that foreign troops will remain in Lebanon, he said, "I don't see any prospect of any immediate, mutual withdrawal as one might have hoped for."

Mr. Shultz said that as a result of his meeting with Mr. Assad, a US-Syrian working group would be set up to maintain a dialogue. "The door is not closed," Mr. Shultz said.

He met immediately here with Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, and a parallel commission was created. Israeli Foreign Ministry sources told reporters the joint US-Israel committee would work to devise means of maintaining Lebanese sovereignty.

Mr. Shultz on Thursday plans to meet Prime Minister Menachem Begin and then make quick and previously unscheduled stops in Jordan and Egypt to brief leaders of those countries and add Arab pressure on Syria to change its mind.



DAMASCUS: Secretary of State George Shultz with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam during Mr. Shultz's effort to move Syria from its adamant position in opposition to the Israeli-Lebanese withdrawal agreement. (AP Wirephoto)

PLO researcher reports on losses since 1948

Israel has destroyed 485 towns'

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israel has since 1948 completely destroyed 485 out of 598 Arab towns, villages and population centres in the section it occupied since 1948, a PLO official said this week.

The figure, which constitutes an 81 per cent loss, was reported by Dr. Walid Mustafa, head of research at the Amman PLO office. Dr. Mustafa was lecturing on "Towns and Villages of Palestine" in a seminar on Tuesday night, part of the month-long observation of World Palestine Folklife Day, celebrated on 1 July in 49 cities all over the world, including occupied Palestine.

Dr. Mustafa said that in addition to the 485, there were other villages — Yalo, Imwas and Beit Nuba — were destroyed in 1967; but he still did not have enough information to say whether that was all. The towns were razed to the ground, he said, leaving no trace of Palestinian occupation of these areas, or of historical landmarks.

Dr. Mustafa worked on the basis of the administrative divisions of Palestine used in the "Centuries of Palestine 1931 — Population of Villages, Towns and Administrative Areas." He compared maps of Palestine made in 1946 based on aerial photographs taken in 1945, and from other sources of the period.

His conclusion was that the Zionists had destroyed a total of 48,241 houses in the areas of Gaza, Beer Sheva, Jaffa, Ramleh, Hebron, Bethlehem, Jerusalem, Jericho, Ramallah, Tulikarm, Nazareth, Baysan, Tiberias, Haifa, Acre and Haifa. The Israelis have demolished 52 per cent of Palestinian towns, villages and population centres, he said.

Dr. Mustafa's numbers conflicted slightly with those presented at the same seminar by Mrs. Rima Kamal and Mr. Hani Al-Titi. But they all reached the same conclusion: that the process of destruction was part of a systematic Zionist plan to wipe the land of its people.

Dr. Al-Birah Mayor Abdul-Jawad Saleh said that this conclusion tied in with the words of Arabs, including that of Deir Yassin, the morning of 9 April, 1948.

Mr. Saleh cited the names of some towns and villages where massacres had occurred, saying these were deliberate terrorist acts designed to make people flee the country. Loudspeakers were positioned around these villages, playing the words of wailing women and voices "like those

from the grave" telling people to get out if they wanted to save the lives of their women and children, he said.

Mr. Saleh told more stories of massacres and atrocities, but his main purpose was to tie them to those of Sabra and Shatila in Beirut last September, and to the work being done by the organization he heads, the Centre for Research and Planning for Occupied Palestine. The centre intends to make a map of Palestine, showing all the demolished places, and the 1,000 Israeli settlements established on their sites in the last 100 years.

Mrs. Rima Kamal, who has done important work in this area that is to be collected in a book and published soon, said that before 1948, there were more than 200 towns in Palestine built by the Canaanites, such as Jerusalem, Gaza, Bethlehem, Acre and Jaffa. By 1948 there were 826 villages; but the resistance to the occupation of 1948 resulted in the destruction of five cities and 418 villages. She cited numbers of villages in each district, and how many were destroyed.

An art teacher at the UNRWA Schools in

Wihdal, Mr. Hani Al-Titi, also studied the subject. He began his research in order to be able to paint the destroyed villages; but then was asked to become a contributing author to the book being prepared on this subject by the Palestinian Folklore World Day Committee. He has collected comprehensive information on 300 Palestinian villages in about five months, with the help of questionnaires distributed through his students.

The idea behind this research and related work is to prove that these towns and villages really existed, to document this proof and refute the Israeli proposition that Palestine before Zionism was "a land without a people."

In this connection, the committee also held a seminar this week on a proposed glossary of the colloquial Palestinian vocabulary. Committee Member Ibrahim Qub'a told The Star that this work was very important, as it showed the deliberate Judaization of the Palestinian dialect and accent. He added that living outside their homeland has also helped destroy expatriate Palestinians' dialects, as they were influenced not only by other Arabic dialects and accents, but by foreign languages.

PLO mediators press efforts as clashes continue in Fateh

DAMASCUS (AP) — A six-member Palestinian mediation team left for Tunis on Wednesday to brief PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat on their efforts to heal the rift with Syria and end a mutiny in the Guerilla organization, hours after the rebellion erupted into clashes again in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

Khaled Fahoum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council and head of the mediation team, said before departing he was optimistic his group would succeed in resolving the conflict.

Mutineers and Arafat loyalists clashed with mortars, rockets and machine guns in East Lebanon about 6:55 a.m. on Wednesday morning, according to Lebanese radio stations.

The two sides traded barrages for about 20 minutes around Taalabaya and several other small towns in the Bekaa, 20 kilometres from the Syrian border, the radios said.

The reports said Syrian artillery positions intervened, shelling both sides until the fighting

stopped and a ceasefire declared last week was restored. There was no casualty report.

Mr. Fahoum said his team would brief Mr. Arafat and the other members of the PLO's 15-member Executive Committee in the Tunisian capital late on Wednesday.

He said all eight PLO factions would be represented at the meeting, including pro-Syrian Sa'iq and the pro-Libyan Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, which were absent from the meeting last week which dispatched the mediation team. Both radical factions have been accused by Mr. Arafat of fuelling the rebellion in his own Fateh organization, largest in the PLO. Mr. Arafat says Syria is also aiding the mutineers.

The mediators are trying both to end the revolt and patch up relations between the PLO and Syria. Syrian President Hafez Assad expelled Mr. Arafat from Syria and the Bekaa last month, after he publicly charged that Syrian troops were fighting on the rebels' side.

Burg puts up resistance to Aren's plan

By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Israeli Interior Minister Yosef Burg held out strongly against the idea of a phased redeployment of forces inside Lebanon when he spoke at a cabinet committee meeting on Wednesday, Israeli army radio reported.

The radio, monitored here, said Mr. Burg demanded an immediate pullback to the Zaharani area south of Sidon, taking Israeli troops out of Sidon because of the problems its 160,000 people cause the occupying forces.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens, reporting to the committee on redeployment, had proposed that Israeli forces pull back to the Awali River area by November. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir supported this plan; but the committee made no decision pending the outcome of the meeting between Prime Minister Begin and US Secretary of State George Shultz.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labour alignment, has called for unilateral Israeli withdrawal from all of Lebanon. See page 8

INSIDE

Bedouin wedding is a celebration — and a half: Star Centrepiece, pages 16 and 17

Also inside: Remembering Abdul Hamid Sharaf, page 3; Petrodollars lose their potency, page 7; Syrian-Israeli war unlikely, page 9; Another victim of US policies, page 10; Experience of a lifetime for top graduates, page 24.

The Jerusalem Star wishes to inform its advertisers and readers that because of the 'Eid Al-Fitr holiday the newspaper will not appear on 14 July. The next issue will be on Thursday 21 July, containing the July edition of Worldpaper. Kul 'Aam wa Intim bikhayri!

jordan

Yarmouk University surpasses its goals

By Hamid Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Yarmouk University in Irbid graduated its third class of students this year, setting the latest landmark in a seven-year effort to provide more and better academic education for Jordanians.

The university has been working on its "temporary" campus in the northern city while construction work proceeds on the permanent site not far away. University President Adnan Badran, in an interview at the Yarmouk Liaison Office in Amman, told The Star of its rapid growth over seven years, and the plans for the new campus.

President Badran said he was "very much satisfied at the level and standard achieved by the university within this short period of time." The first expansion was not at the expense of education, but rather was a well-planned, vertical and horizontal expansion.

Surpassing targets

The university has achieved the targets set within its master plan and in some cases has surpassed them, he said. "We have some facilities which were supposed to be established in the next five-year plan (1986-1990), but the university has advanced its target to implement them within the current five-year plan."

He said the university's aim was to "strengthen its conceptual education scope, and to establish a centre of excellence for learning. This is why the university has moved this year, upgraded its curriculum and modified admission and registration procedure to change its status from that of a mere university to a university of excellence in learning."

The university also plans to expand its activities in research and development through establishing more graduate schools, especially in theoretical and applied sciences. It will



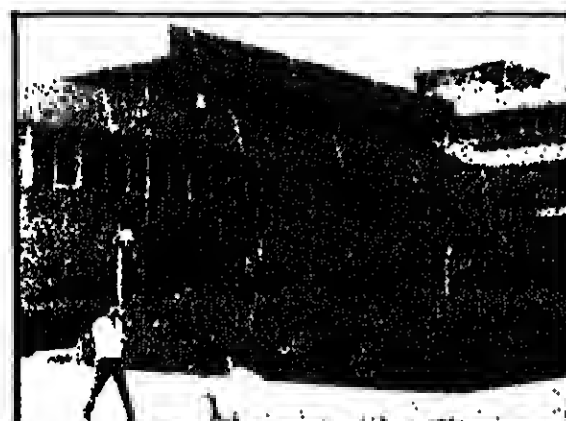
The bustling campus of Yarmouk University



University President Adnan Badran



Students at work in a technical training shop



Buildings of the temporary campus

undertake problem-oriented research projects for the development of Jordan.

Another future plan is the expansion of continuing education and community service to cover all parts of Jordan. "This may call for establishing permanent centres as small units for

university extensions, Dr Badran said; "also to strengthen the consultative offices where faculty members and university experts and professionals will offer their experience and their professionalism for the development of various public projects in Jordan."

The university is looking "with de-

termination" for more interaction with society in cultural, social and economic developments, he added. It is already accepting 500 students at an "evening university" which meets from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Classes in the evening university are held in the faculties of economics,

administrative sciences and departments of arts and social studies. Students cannot enrol unless they complete the compulsory military service.

There are about 10,000 students in the regular university. In 1982, 2,500 students in September. Students have the choice of fields of science, arts, engineering, agriculture and medical sciences. There can be studied, and these are: health sciences, public health, nutrition, fine arts, a department of journalism and mass communication, physical education school, mathematics, physics, chemistry, mathematical sciences, computer science, statistics, earth sciences, and mental science.

New site plans

"The new site will have 12 faculties and departments in addition to some new departments and sections, Dr. Badran said. "There will be a teaching hospital to have 600 medical assistants, a faculty for agriculture. The new university site will allow for 11 students, 750 teachers, 750 staff and 350 technicians."

The university is looking to expand by sending abroad young men to study for masters and doctorate degrees at recognized universities. So far 184 students have been sent and 35 came back and are still studying. The programme provides the university with highly qualified members with minimum education of Ph.D. It has also signed agreements with many universities abroad for faculty exchange.

The university is bringing in male members to fill the gaps, Dr. Badran said. "This is quite practical because the university teaches in English. The university's activities will be in time in various journals and have a well-organized recruitment plan."

However, editor Patrick Seale, a notable journalist and author on Middle Eastern affairs, and others responsible for the book could hardly have produced a more fitting work. This book is a necessary addition to the shelf of any person seriously interested in the society, politics and economics of Jordan and the Middle East.

The contents resemble a scholarly "anthology" or collection of essays in a specific academic discipline, more than popular journalism. Contributions by 14 writers are divided into sections under the headings "Jordan", "Palestine" and "Current Trends in Arab Society". These are preceded by Seale's "The life and thoughts of Abdul Hamid."

The reader learns of the crucible of nationalism in which the Sharif's family were forged, during the exiling of Abdul Hamid in Beirut. But he always kept links with the other half of his being, as Seale writes: "The creation of a new state, a new nation, a new society, a new man was that he was both an aristocrat and a genuine nationalist, a figure with precedents in the annals of revolutionary Europe but very common in the Third World today."

Seale tells the story of Abdul Hamid's membership in the Movement of Arab Nationalists, his marriage to Laila Najjar and his catapulting into public service, where, Seale says, "he took to ever higher official responsibilities as if coming into his birthright." The life of the heady days of pre-independence and the sudden shock of his

Book marks third anniversary of Abdul Hamid Sharaf's death

Mrs Sharaf says new volume planned



Mrs. Laila Sharaf with her sons Nasser (16), left, and Fares (13). The two boys remain affected by their father's thinking and values, she says.



Abdul Hamid Sharaf: Shaped by modern Arab nationalism but with roots in the orthodox.

By Khadr Mansour
Star Staff Writer

The Shaping of an Arab Statesman: Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and the Modern Arab World

Edited by Patrick Seale
Quartet Books, London 1983

Reviewed by

a Star Staff Writer

THREE YEARS ago this week, on 3 July 1980, Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf died unexpectedly of a heart attack. The sudden loss put the nation into a state of deep shock — but it was not only its unexpectedness that caused strong feelings. Sharif Abdul Hamid, who was only 40 years old when he died, had already proven himself to be one of the most gifted and far-sighted politicians Jordan has ever had.

On the occasion of this year's anniversary a book has been published in honour of the late Sharaf, entitled "The Shaping of an Arab Statesman: Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and the Modern Arab World" (see review, Sharif Abdul Hamid's widow, National Consultative Council member Laila Sharaf, gave The Star her impressions of the book, and recalled her husband as a man and a servant of the country.

"Though it is indeed sensitive for me to talk intimately about Abdul Hamid," she said, "nevertheless I feel bound to say a little about him. He was a good citizen, husband and father, with exceptional manners and qualities."

"Abdul Hamid was a thoughtful person, and occupied high positions (including) permanent Jordanian representative at the United Nations, Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court and Prime Minister of Jordan."

"For Abdul Hamid, 'to rule' meant to serve, to sacrifice. His dearest wish lay in the creation of a prosperous Jordan, an example to all Arab sister countries of an enlightened, constructive, refined society."

On Sharif Abdul Hamid's diplomatic activity, Mrs. Sharaf said, "He spared no effort to bring Arab thoughts together over all pan-Arab issues and stands." Asked if she had any plans to publish her late husband's writings, speeches or memoirs, she said the intention "is there, and I hope when the time comes, such a book will emerge with the help, of course, of some distinguished international writers who are competent to introduce Abdul Hamid's thinking to his own and the younger generation."

Seale's book is a necessary addition to the shelf of any person seriously interested in the society, politics and economics of Jordan and the Middle East. The contents resemble a scholarly "anthology" or collection of essays in a specific academic discipline, more than popular journalism. Contributions by 14 writers are divided into sections under the headings "Jordan", "Palestine" and "Current Trends in Arab Society". These are preceded by Seale's "The life and thoughts of Abdul Hamid."

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Seale tells the story of Abdul Hamid's membership in the Movement of Arab Nationalists, his marriage to Laila Najjar and his catapulting into public service, where, Seale says, "he took to ever higher official responsibilities as if coming into his birthright." The life of the heady days of pre-independence and the sudden shock of his

But the story of Abdul Hamid's life to actually subordinate to the main thrust of the book, which is to present a full, unprejudiced treatment of Jordanian and Arab modern history, and the most important political issue of today.

An essay by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in the middle section presents the case for Jerusalem with new force. Historian Saleem Al-Nusse sheds new light on the details of the birth of modern Jordan; former UN delegate Hazem Nusseibeh tells of the "Decades of Innocence and Challenge" of the Arab nationalist movement.

Other pieces deal with Jordan's economic growth and relations with Palestine; Palestinian dispossession and PLO peace policy; Islam, and Arab society. A centre section of pictures shows Sharif Abdul Hamid in various roles throughout his career, at work with other world and Middle East statesmen.

The list of contributors to the book should be enough in itself to arouse the reader's interest. They are Seale, Peter Mansfield, Robert Stephens, Azzed Dawlish, Suleiman Al-Nusse, Roger Owen, Umayyad S. Tukan, Rami G. Khouri, Edward W. Said, Prince Hassan, Hisham Sharaf, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Hazem Nusseibeh, Malcolm H. Kerr and Michael Gilsenan; and they have done justice to their names.

The Hebron area has very heavily embroidered "jilayeh", and "mouk", or wedding dresses, appliqued in heavy coloured silk. This also applied to the Gaza area with the Pajouja and Majda dresses.

The Beersheba costumes are unique flowing black cotton robes, also embroidered. But their beautiful embroidered caps decorated with silver

jordan

Palestine festival starts with song and costumes

By Star Staff Writers

"WE ARE resisting the occupation. We are fellaheen and the children of fellaheen," said Umm Fawwaz. The elderly lady had come up out of the audience wearing her traditional Palestinian dress, to tell how she and the women of her town near Hebron had helped the Palestinian men as they fought against the British and then against the Israeli occupation. The applause she received from the packed hall was tremendous.

The occasion was the third day of the month-long Palestinian folk festival, a display of the Palestinian heritage at the Culture and Arts Department theatre on Sunday. "The aim of the July festival is to show the national character of the Palestinian people," said the master of ceremonies. "This festival aims at maintaining the Palestinian people's rights and their heritage. The Organizing committee is formed by and from the Palestinian people and not by any government or political party."

On Sunday the Abu Shkheidem group, from town near Ramallah, offered a professional "dabke". The 10 young men, wearing white shirts, black trousers and the traditional black and white headscarves tied around their waists, stamped on the stage to the music of the flute in such an organized,

yet energetic rhythm that the dust rose in the air.

They were followed by 11 boys of the Beit Fajar Group, wearing the traditional beige robe and white wide trousers, who also performed a "dabke".

Two songs were presented by three young ladies and a man playing the oud, from the Hussein refugee camp centre. Later the Rayat (Flags) group presented rousing national songs, in which three young men, playing on guitar, oud and drums, sang along with five young ladies in traditional dress. One of the girls, wearing a beige dress embroidered in red, mesmerized the audience with her large, beautiful dark eyes and soft opera-like voice as she took the lead.

A group of six boys and girls in blue jeans and white T-shirts, a young lady and a guitarist who called themselves the Baladna (our country) group moved the audience to tears with their performance. Several young ladies also presented a show of Palestinian costumes.

The Palestinian poet Mosa Hafez Muna was enthusiastically welcomed with applause. "I'm an ordinary Palestinian," he said before he began presenting his own "Zajel", musical limerick poetry.



Young women present traditional dress at the Culture and Arts Department Theatre (Hassan Ibrahim photo)

AT THE Palestinian costume show held on Sunday evening as part of the month of events in observance of World Palestinian Folklore Day, 20 traditional dresses were shown.

The wedding dresses of the Jerusalem area were seen to be very similar. These formal gowns were worn at special occasions, and the Christian Bethlehem women were buried in them. The fabrics differ from one place to another, but the basic embroidery is the same, coloured silk and/or gold thread, done in what is known everywhere as the Bethlehem stitch, the "mhriri". Mostly on velvet, it is also done on woven linen and heavy cotton.

The dresses were shown by the Family Care Society, whose president, Mrs. Hanan Ghosheh, had prepared a short description of each dress, with pertinent comments on the area. For example, Bethlehem or Beit Lahm in Arabic, comes from the name of the Caananite god of food and nourishment, Lakhma. Bethlehem, Beit Jala, 'Ein Karam, Lifa and many other small towns were included in the Jerusalem area costumes.

The Hebron area has very heavily embroidered "jilayeh", and "mouk", or wedding dresses, appliqued in heavy coloured silk. This also applied to the Gaza area with the Pajouja and Majda dresses.

The Beersheba costumes are unique flowing black cotton robes, also embroidered. But their beautiful embroidered caps decorated with silver

and gold coins, unlike those worn elsewhere, support chains of silver coins and beads which cover the face of the woman. Here and in Khan Younes and Rafah, the women wear either a black shawl, also heavily embroidered, or an 'abaya' over their headress.

The Ramallah costume, with its beautiful cross-stitch, mostly red on black or white, has also become quite famous. But the queen of Palestinian costumes, it is said, is that of the village of Beit Dajan, near Jaffa. Also cross-stitched, red and black or with other colours on hand woven linen, it is one of the most heavily embroidered and is very colourful. These are now a rarity, and sell for a high price.

Faded tradition

The larger cities and towns naturally also had costumes of their own, but the tradition of their wearing faded away quickly. Nablus women wore dresses of striped cotton, over which wens worn, on the shoulders or head, a cloak of striped red satin. The Nablus dress displayed was made in 1921. From Tulkarm, the dress is of a white diaphanous material, with an overdress of printed velvet.

Some headdresses were simply a white voile square, others a black scarf tied round the forehead as a band, as in the case of Marj ibn Amer; and others, like the women of Ramallah, wore a heavily embroidered silk shawl in a triangle over the "shatveh", the embroidered cap which varies in size and design from one village to another.

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Jordan presses for Arab rights at ILO



Fayseer Abdul Jabbar

DR. FAYSEER Abdul Jabbar, under-secretary of the Ministry of Labour, accompanied Labour Minister Juwayl Al-Anani to the annual conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in Geneva last month. Dr. Abdul Jabbar spoke to Star Writer Khadr Mansour about Jordan's contribution to the conference.

"Both Dr. Anani and I were able to play a positive role in the conference due to the fact that Mr. Anani led the Arab group; and I, by luck, presided over the resolutions committee."

"Another hopeful sign was the close coordination between Arab delegations on all levels, and concerning all issues. It is especially notable that the other countries' delegations gave a favourable reception to Arab views, in particular on the draft resolution condemning Israel's expansionist settlement policy and its harmful effects on Arab workers in the occupied territories. This resolution failed to obtain the required majority vote due to poor handling in the secretariat, but we are hoping to have it fully adopted at next year's conference."

Dr. Abdul Jabbar added that the Arab point of view was in fact heard quite forcefully at the conference of the organization, which has in the past condemned Israel twice for its breach of provisions in the UN Charter. One condemnation was passed in 1974 and the second in 1980.

Amman Chamber of Industry Director General Ali Dajani represented Jordanian employers at the ILO conference. Excerpts of his address are reproduced below.

LABOUR MATTERS continue to require great attention, especially in the developing countries, owing to the various economic, social and human problems facing them. There is an urgent need to promote employment and vocational training activities in order to expand the basis of production and combat unemployment.

I am pleased to note that the theme of youth has been adopted as part of the ILO's programme for the biennium 1984-85. It is also a source of satisfaction to see that rural development has been given its proper place among the activities of the ILO since rural areas have a great responsibility in connection with agricultural and industrial production, particularly in the field of food industries, the production and use of agricultural machinery, means of irrigation, etc. All these matters are closely interrelated and their development therefore will create broader opportunities for employment in rural areas.

The holy month of Ramadan has now come and this month the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, has descended on earth. On the occasion of this holy month, which is a month of peace, I wish to appeal to all the parties involved in the war in the Gulf to stop fighting and to seek a peaceful settlement. We support the appeal made by the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs of Iraq when he spoke to underline the importance of peace.

I should also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Organization on the return of the Republic of China, and to congratulate the Republic of China on its resumption of activities within this important international organization. I am fully confident that China will fruitfully contribute to the solution of labour problems in the world.

The employers in Jordan constitute the backbone of the private sector and they continue to play an active part in developing the sectors of production and services. We are assuming a role of increasing importance in this field, particularly since the implementation of the social and economic development plans, starting with the three-year plan of 1973.



Ali Dajani

Economic activities in Jordan have come to acquire considerable importance at the regional and international levels. Consequently, there is a great demand for joint ventures with Jordan, both for capital participation and for agreements on patents, trademarks and technical expertise. Jordan enjoys an advantageous geographical location and has a direct link with the markets of Arab oil-producing countries. Therefore employers are keen on expanding their contacts and the services provided to the various projects carried out by these countries.

The Jordanian government has established a number of free zones. It has also set up an industrial estate with a view to facilitating the task of those who wish to establish certain industries in Jordan. At the same time it is trying to expand the network of transport and communications between Jordan and other countries so that Jordan may become an economic base for carrying out joint ventures.

As you know, His Majesty King Hussein last May inaugurated the Queen Alia International Airport which is considered to be the most up-to-date airport in the whole region. It is now possible as well to reach Jordan through direct telephone lines.

The employers in Jordan are keen on developing the best possible industrial relations. They are

in permanent touch with the Ministry of Labour and the General Federation of Trade Unions. They believe in consultations between the two parties. The Ministry of Labour is endeavouring to encourage tripartite meetings and to find a solution for the development of employment and the expansion and diversification of the base of vocational training. It has made enormous efforts in drafting a new labour law to supersede the present law. This law provides for new facilities for workers and a clear-cut identification of employers' rights and obligations on the part of the employees and workers.

The employers in Jordan have certain views on the areas occupied by the military authorities in Israel. We receive constant reports about the pressure exerted on the freedom of employment. We would like to thank the director-general for having followed up the investigation of these violations of Arab workers in the occupied territories and the issue of their trade union freedom, and view to putting an end to all practices which are likely to deprive the workers of their legitimate rights and subject them to measures that threaten their destiny and future.

We hope that future reports will be more realistic and will highlight the facts and reveal the injustices faced by the Arab population. We regard the violation of their personal freedom and the confiscation of their lands as a serious obstacle to the establishment of settlements. It is high time to put an end to all these measures, which are condemned by all international and national forums. Since the International Labour Organization represents the social conscience of mankind, it must measure up to the confidence placed in it; must therefore note that the Israeli occupation is not only an obstacle to progress in the Middle East but also an obstacle in peace and security.

In conclusion, the ILO, as part of its studies, is called upon to study the question of establishing a fund for assistance to countries employing trained manpower to other countries. Jordan undertakes the training of workers and specialists who seek employment outside Jordan. Since they are fully free to do so but since Jordan bears the enormous expenses of all this, it is fair and just that it should be compensated. Consequently, the proposal made by His Highness Crown Prince Hassan before this conference in 1977 to establish a special fund for labour compensation is still tabled for discussion and we hope that the director-general will see to it that this subject is given special attention.

Top economist assesses Jordanian, international conditions Growth rate is remarkable, Saket says

By Khadr Mansour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Economic indicators in Jordan over the past few years show that this country's economy is quite healthy and growing steadily, says one of Jordan's leading economists.

Dr. Bassam Al-Saket, economic adviser to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, told The Star in an interview that Jordan's real or inflation-adjusted growth rate of around 10 per cent during the last five years was remarkable and even larger than that of some large industrialized countries over the same period.

Dr. Saket was interviewed on the occasion of his return from an international economic conference recently held in the United States by the Sweden-based World Union for Institutional Advanced Studies. Continuing on his theme of Jordanian growth, he pointed out that per capita income in 1982 had reached \$2,000, and that education had been greatly improved.

The third of the Jordanian population is in school, which he said is an exceptional proportion for a Middle Eastern country. Thirty-five per cent of the labour force is outside the country, mostly working in Arab countries to aid their development efforts. Dr. Saket also referred to the recent large growth in the number of business, banking, educational and cultural institutions, among others.

"Jordan is in a sensitive geo-political situation, which makes it vulnerable to regional and international developments," he said. "It is therefore extremely important always to have a dynamic mobile economy, which can meet all the difficult challenges which may occur at any time."

Jordan's position in confrontation with Israel commercially, politically and militarily "places a serious responsibility on Jordan always to maintain an exceptionally competent administrative-economic system appropriately staffed with high skills and manpower."

On education, Dr. Saket said Jordan needed to improve the quality of its output and not be satisfied simply with large numbers of classical graduates. Students should be technically trained and specialized in different skills.

Israel, which represents a major challenge to the economy, bases its economic strategy on production, that is the plantation of land and people and on self-sufficiency in strategic commodities. In this regard, it is one of our ambitious plans and hopes to create, as early as possible, a centre of production to explore our resources — including land and other minerals — and to conserve and organize the use of our water resources.

"The late 1980s, we trust, will be our starting point in the building up of the infrastructure socially and economically, preliminary to becoming a constructive productive centre in our region."

Serious situation

Dr. Saket said the international economic conference which he had attended, meeting in the famous Rockefeller Library in New York, gave top priority to the serious situation of the international economy. These problems affect not only advanced countries but also the economy of the developing countries.

He stressed that the world economy is an interactive one, and that developments in one region inevitably affect another. The current international economy suffers from inflation, economic depression, unemployment and ineffective exploitation of the productive power available.

"Several economic summit conferences were held in the past few years by the advanced countries, the latest in Williamsburg. Of course, such summits are essential and useful, but remain ineffective if not translated into programmes of action."



Bassam Al-Saket

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DAYS	FLIGHT AC	RJ	DEP TIME	ARR. TIME
ABU DHABI	725	808	1850	0035†
2	707	808	1950	0035†
4 5	715	808	1950	0035†
7	725	802	2000	0115†
1 6	715	802	2030	0115†
3				
AMSTERDAM	747	261	1100	*1600
4	74M	261	1100	*1600
7				
AQABA	725	300	0700	0745
1 3 4 5 6 7	707	300	0700	0745
2	707	302	1500	1545
4 5 7				
ATHENS	725	139	1115	*1440
1 4	715	137	1130	*1505
2 5				
BAGHDAD	715	812	2015	\$2345
1 2 3 4 6 7	725	812	2015	\$2345
5				
BAHRAIN	707	806	1940	2310
3 5	725	806	1840	2310
4 7				
BANGKOK	747	180	2130	1100†
2 7				
BEIRUT	725	401	1845	2015
1 2 3 4 5 6 7				
BELGRADE	715	117	1200	*1545
7				
BRUSSELS	715	155	1215	*1900
4 6				
BUCHAREST	725	173	1145	*1545
1				
CAIRO	715	501	0445	\$0715
2 3 4 5 6	725	501	0445	\$0715
1 2	715	503	1130	\$1400
3 4 5 6 7	725	503	1130	\$1400
1 2 3 4 8 7	725	505	1430	\$1700
1 2 3 4 5 7	725	507	2030	\$2300
6	715	507	2030	\$2300
CASABLANCA	707	343	1115	1655
3 6				
COPENHAGEN	715	137	1130	*1835
2 5				
DAMASCUS	707	241	0615	\$0815
1	725	241	0615	\$0815
4	725	243	1830	\$2130
3				
DHAHRAN	715	806	1915	2215
1 2 3	725	804	1915	2215
5 7				
DOHA	707	806	1840	0030†
3 5	725	806	1840	0030†
4 7	725	810	1945	2300
1				

NOTES 1 Monday
2 Tuesday
3 Wednesday
4 Thursday
5 Friday
6 Saturday
7 Sunday
1 Arrives next day

* From Sept 25th 1 hour earlier
† From Oct 1st 1 hour earlier
‡ From Oct 23rd 1 hour earlier
§ From Oct 30th 1 hour earlier

LOCAL TIME

DAYS	FLIGHT AC	RJ	DEP TIME	ARR. TIME
DUBAI	715	190	2030	0130†
5	725	602	2030	0230†
1 6	715	602	2030	0230†
3	725	604	2115	0215†
2	725	600	2115	0215†
4 7				
FRANKFURT	715	155	1215	*1700
4 6	715	125	1215	*1900
1 5				
GENEVA	715	125	1215	*1845
1 5				
ISTANBUL	725	171	1215	1545
2 5				
JEDDAH	716	702	1940	2240
1 6	725	700	1940	2240
3 5	707	700	1940	2240
7				
KARACHI	715	190	2030	0500†
5				
KUWAIT	725	800	1800	2200
1 2 3 4 6	715	802	1800	2200
5 7				
LARNACA	725	133	1215	*1445
2 4	725	133	1215	*1445
7				
LONDON (LHR)	715	111	1200	\$1630
2 3	715	117	1200	\$1755
7	715	105	1200	\$1800
1 4 6				
MADRID	715	345	1215	*1930
5	707	201	1230	*1830
2				
MUSCAT	725	600	2115	0400†
4 7				
NEW YORK (JFK)	747	263	1100	\$1840
1 3 6	74M	263	1100	\$1840
2 5	747	261	1100	\$1840
4	74M	261	1100	\$1840
7				
PARIS (ORY)	715	105	1200	*1700
1 4 6				
ROME	715	101	1030	*1430
4 7				
TIRAPOLI	707	145	1115	\$1515
2	715	345	1215	\$1615
5				
TUNIS	707	343	1115	1430
3 6				
VIENNA	747	263	1100	*1500
1 3 6	74M	263	1100	*1500
2 5				

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'The only sure fount of prosperity'

This completes a three-part series on the realities of Third World development

By Chinweizu

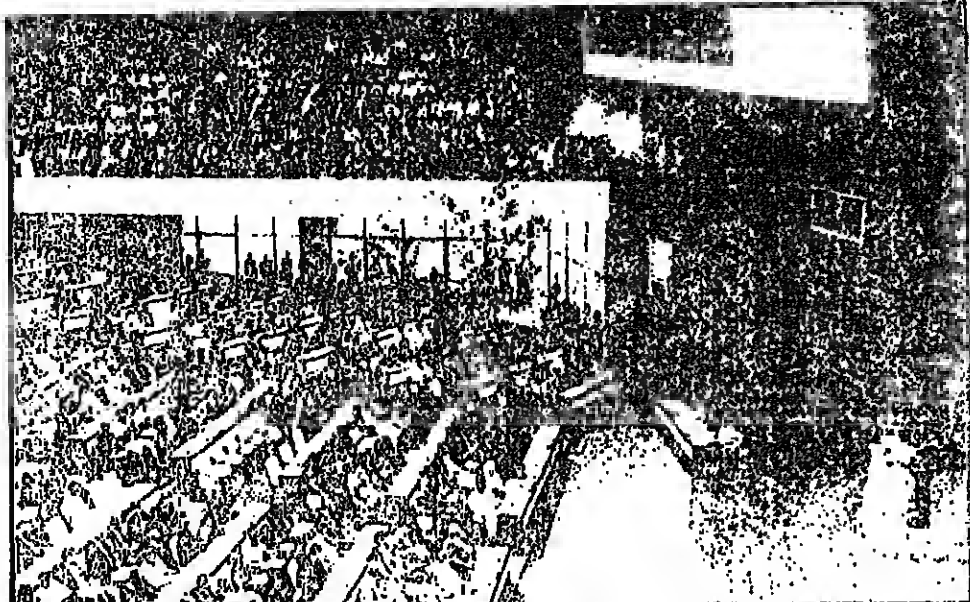
THE PRACTICE of referring to Third World countries as developing countries is misleading. There are very few developing countries in the Third World; most are actually maldeveloping. In fact, developing countries are a few among them that it would be more correct to refer to the Third World as the maldeveloping world.

An example of the few developing countries of the Third World is China. During the first 30 years of the People's Republic, it concentrated on local social transformation, which placed great emphasis on the development of a national industrial culture anchored in agriculture and heavy industries. To make this possible, the rate of national savings and investment was kept high; only in the last few years has investment emphasis begun to shift towards consumer industries.

In stark contrast to China is Nigeria, an excellent example of the maldeveloping majority. In its 23 years of independence, Nigeria has concentrated on developing its consumer appetite for imports, and has used its vast oil revenues to feed this habit. It has little stomach for saving and investment and no inclination towards building a productive economy. It has only now begun to establish a steel industry that may, some day, provide essential inputs for a heavy industry. Any need for some fundamental social transformation to prepare its citizens for a national industrial culture has gone unrecognised.

The paramount desire of Third World elites is not development but the perpetuation of their rule, with minimum disruption to their enjoyment of its perquisites. However, to legitimise their rule in the minds of people hungry for material prosperity, these elites have found it necessary to proclaim development as the principal enterprise of the state. But believing that those they rule would not submit to the rigours of genuine development, and being themselves thoroughly disinclined to embark on a process which might put at risk their enjoyment of power, they have sought some strategy of pseudo-development — one which would give the appearance of development by providing some of its fruits, yet save them the rigours of genuine development. For this purpose, cargo cult maldevelopment has so far proved adequate.

All it requires of them is to secure funds to pay for sufficient imports to satisfy the population's hunger for consumer goods. Hence the acute appetite of Third World regimes for foreign exchange. This is preferably to be obtained from aid, from payments for exports of raw materials, and from loans — sources which would not require them to tinker with the colonial economy, let alone undertake fundamental social reorganisation. Consequently, Third World



Non-Aligned meeting: Leaders are finally turning from faith in cargo cults to mechanisms such as South-South co-operation

"development strategies" have tended to concentrate on how to obtain such funds for importing cargoes of western consumer goods, and on building the infrastructure for distributing and using them. This sort of "development" naturally suits a West which is interested in markets and raw materials, but not in the emergence of competing productive capacity or the proliferation of industrial powers.

The crisis of maldevelopment

But circumstances have arisen which threaten the cargo cult maldevelopment racket. With growing populations and rising consumer expectations in their countries, Third World elites have needed to import more and more, and have come to need much more foreign exchange. They have therefore sought more aid, more loans and higher prices for their exports in order to raise more cash. This has split them against their allies in the West, who do not want to pay more for raw materials, or give more aid, or grant loans to risky customers whose debts are already enormous.

The International Monetary Fund, guardian of the western financial system, is averse to giving good credit ratings to Third World regimes unless they obey IMF dictates on how to run their economies. But to comply with these conditions would mean reductions in consumption of imports that could delegitimise Third World regimes. So rather than go along with a racket which now threatens to undermine the consumerist basis of their political legitimacy, these regimes demand that the terms be revised in their advantage and salvation. Hence their clamour for a New International Economic Order.

Their call has been supported by a section of the western leadership which fears that, without reforms, the whole racket could collapse, to the grievous loss of all the partners. It has therefore lobbied the hard-line majority in the West for more aid, for softer loans, and for schemes to stabilise

believe. The prime obstacles to development are the Third World elites' lack of the autonomous will to industrial development which motivated the capitalist pioneers of the West, and their lack of that dread of western invasion which drove the Soviets to the draconian strategy of sacral industrialisation. What Third World elites want is to reap as much as they can of the consumerist benefits of northern industry, for that means that when they have achieved dependency, it has not been in order to abolish it, but to reform it for their great consumerism and local power.

Towards development

But that may be changing now. The failure of North-South negotiations to avert maldevelopment racket, together with the general crisis of the world economy, appear to be finally driving elites to consider such heretofore unappealing measures as South-South co-operation. Should they realise the crisis of maldevelopment is indeed terminal, and that only genuine national development will in future supply means to goods to bolster their legitimacy, then they might find it in their interest to abandon maldevelopment altogether and go for development. In that event, South-South co-operation would be conducted in the spirit of development, and as an adjunct to, and facilitator of, national development.

But for all that to happen, the elites must accept that Third World industrial productivity is the only sure fount of prosperity and power. Any country which desires development must mobilise itself for the social transformation — with all its inevitable upheavals — whereby an industrial culture is fashioned. It must accept that the enterprise of development is one of inventing hard work, not of waiting for miracles of heavenly cargoes, or for the miracles of foreign aid, technology transfers and capital imports.

This is where the failure of the Third World intelligentsia could be a severe handicap. All of them, of whatever stripe, need to appreciate that monographs on the conflicts between traditionalism and modernity, myths about the stages of take-off, marvellous descriptions of internal contradictions and of external dependencies, are of little practical value. Two things are understood: that the plunder of the Third World by the West is only one of the factors responsible for Third World poverty; and that attention must focus on how the industrial wealth of nations, East as well as West, was first created and is maintained by their national cultures and organisations.

To the extent that dependency relations contribute to Third World poverty, the mechanisms elaborated, and the power accumulated by the West for maintaining such relations, have to be dismantled. It is foolish to expect them to be dismantled by negotiation, or by the manipulation of whatever strands of guilt some westerners feel about their history or by self-righteous denouncing western self-interest.

But the true causes of chronic Third World poverty are rather different from what this cargo cult morality play would have us

(South/Third World Media)

CHANGING economic conditions, such as a general slowing down in growth, have prompted a marked increase over the past decade in legislation on employee financial participation, as authorities in market economy countries move to find new methods of financing investment, motivating workers and altering income distribution patterns.

Moreover, there is a tendency to legislate in fields formerly the province of undertakings or the social partners, according to a study recently published by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Legislation, rather than independent initiatives, has been the force behind the reality of financial participation of workers in Western Europe.

Employee participation increases

where it emerged in the 1960s after specific measures were adopted — notably in France and the Federal Republic of Germany — first to promote, and then to regulate, employee profit-sharing and savings.

Dramatic growth in US

In the United States, however, where the first experiments were carried out just before the outbreak of the Second World War, financial participation of workers was not legislated into existence but started when several companies, hoping to improve economic efficiency by increasing staff motivation, introduced profit-sharing schemes for their employees.

Since the end of the war, financial participation — mainly through

profit-sharing plans, stock bonus plans and employee stock ownership plans — has grown dramatically in the US and by 1978 there were 250,000 deferred profit-sharing plans covering 15 million employees and involving \$50,000 million.

Similar schemes were adopted in the United Kingdom and the study cites a 1980 survey which shows that among the 187 British firms covered, 137 — employing almost 1 million workers — had profit-sharing programmes; 31 had share-as-you-earn plans with a share acquisition option; 59 had option plans for management personnel; 18 had simple shareholding plans; and 11 had employee shareholding trusts covering the entire staff. In West Germany, 800,000 em-

ployees are now shareholders in their firms and 200,000 more have access to other financial participation systems. In 1980 the total holdings of employees amounted to DM 2,800 million, of which 2,100 million comprised capital in quoted shares.

By the end of 1981 in France, 5 million employees in 11,500 undertakings were covered by 10,000 participation agreements, and by the end of 1979 in the Netherlands almost 1 million employees were involved in savings schemes operating in 4,700 undertakings.

More radical trends in the whole concept of financial participation have recently become apparent.

AMMAN FINANCIAL MARKET REPORT

Volume stays low

By Muntadhi El-Ghaly

THE MARKET is still witnessing an unprecedented recession, and total handling during the week was less than the normal daily average. Hesitation did not exceed 0.3 per cent, showing a rare stability in prices.

During the week from 28 June to 4 July over 363,000 shares have been handled, at a market value of more than JD 1 million divided among 1,800 contracts: a decrease of 19.8 per cent compared to last week. Daily handling averaged JD 217,000, but deviation from this figure came to 23 per cent, or 4.6 per cent of the weekly total.

Banks

The banks sector maintained its lead, but still did not produce any big deals. Banks business accounted for 68.5 per cent of total handling, an increase of 3.7 points over last week. Five out of 15 banks occupied 80.8 per cent of the sector, or 55.5 per cent of the market total. The Bank of Jordan had 39.5 per cent of the sector (27.1 of total), followed by the Arab Bank with 17.2/11.8 per cent, Jordan National Bank with 9.9/6.8 per cent and Jordan Securities Corporation 8.7/3.8 per cent.

Industry

Industry increased its share of the market to 23.9 per cent, up 6.6 points from last week. Within this sector five out of 29 companies occupied 61.6 per cent of the sector or 14.6 per cent of the market. They were Jordan Petroleum Refineries, with 21.4 per cent of the sector or 5.1 per cent of total; Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (16.4/3.9 per cent), National Industries (12.6/3 per cent), Intermediate Petrochemicals (1.4 per cent) and National Steel Manufacturing (5.2/1.2 per cent).

Services

The services sector accounted for 5.6 per cent of all handling, a decrease of 0.6 points from its share last week. Two out of eight services companies occupied 63.4 per cent of the sector or 3.5 per cent of the total. Arab Investment and International Trade (36 per cent of the sector or 7 per cent of the total) and National Investments (27.4 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively).

Insurance

Insurance companies' share handling dropped 2.4 percentage points to 2 per cent of the market. Two out of nine companies occupied 60.2 per cent of the sector or 1.2 per cent of the market total. They were Al-Arab Insurance, with 44.6 per cent of the sector (0.9 per cent of total) and Jordan Insurance (15.6/0.3 per cent).

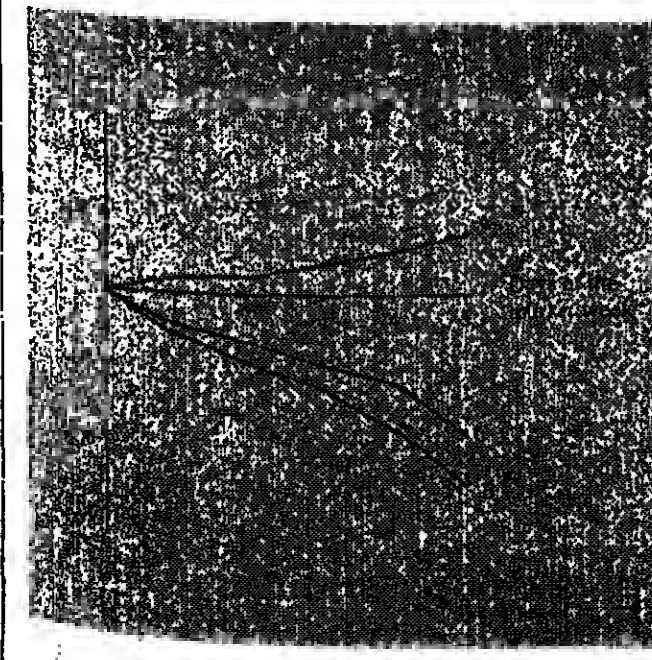
The stock of 61 companies was handled during this week. Price decreases outnumbered increases, 36 to 11. Among the companies recording price rises were International Contracting and Investments, closing at JD 0.840 up from JD 0.780; Dar Al-Sha'b Press and Publications at JD 1.180 up from JD 1.130, and Jordan Glass Industries at JD 0.750 up from JD 0.720.

Price declines included Jordan-French Insurance, closing at JD 4.000 down from JD 4.360; Jordan Securities Corporation at JD 2.260 down from JD 2.420; Holy Land Insurance at JD 1.510 down from JD 1.570, and Philadelphia Insurance, at JD 1.550 down from JD 1.600.

Fourteen companies had no change in their stock prices. The record figure showed a general price decline of 1.8 per cent; hesitation came to 0.3 per cent.

In the over-the-counter market, 244,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 200,000.

The weekly record



A. Companies showing a share price increase
B. Companies with a price decrease
C. The mean record figure

Arab world sees its purchasing power take the downward path

By Robert Pouliot
Star Economy Analyst

THE WORST economic and financial contraction experienced by the Arab world since 1977-78 is ending. But it may take another 18-24 months before economic recovery takes place. And even then, according to several forecasts made recently, the financial might in terms of cash surpluses accumulated abroad may not be fully restored before the end of the decade, short of a new oil price explosion due perhaps to political disturbances.

The bad news, however, is that the purchasing power of the Arab world is on a downward path. Thanks to high interest rates, a sharply reduced inflation and a continuous strong dollar which have all helped to dampen the effect of a dramatic drop in oil prices and exports over the last three years, the regional economy could be on a path of high volume of imports higher and higher, though at a reduced rate in 1982-83.

Out unless tough cutbacks are made by the 23 states in the years to come and a new and aggressive drive is made towards export markets to nurse their new industrial hopes, most of the currencies will drop in their foreign exchange rate value and shrink significantly in terms of buying power.

In short, oil, phosphate, cement and other farm products may sell better on the international marketplace. But the dollar value of these earnings could fall sharply against other strong currencies. And that will only serve to slow down any meaningful and solid recovery.

The short term

Nonetheless, it is fascinating to think that the recession so far has not made a greater dent on the political and social fabric of those countries which depend so much on oil exports — including Jordan through its foreign grants, workers' remittances and exports to the Gulf.

From a current account surplus of \$140 billion in 1980, the Opec nations have needed to combine a deficit of \$27 billion this year. This means a deterioration of some \$167 billion over only four years, a most dramatic turnaround and record in the world's financial history. Most of the fall can be attributed to six Arab countries (Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates) which had to bear a fall in excess of \$120 billion.

No single group of industrial countries has ever experienced such a momentous shift in such a short time. And if they had, it would have triggered the same kind of political upheavals as were recorded in the first half of the century.

Not unlike what would happen in Switzerland or West Germany, most of the pinch was felt by expatriate workers and servicemen who acted as a sort of shock-absorber between compressed government budgets and the local population. Another key factor explaining why the "crash" of government surpluses did not turn the whole area upside down was the rundown on state-owned bank deposits to the tune of \$17 billion last year and up to \$30 billion during 1981.

For the time being, most export commodity prices are firming up. On the oil scene, prices have at least reached, and even surpassed in some cases, the official government postings on the Rotterdam, Singapore and US Gulf coast spot markets. Following small price upsurges of 50 cents a barrel in Soviet and Egyptian crudes, the prospect of an upturn in the market by early fall has become more likely.

With combined Opec production heading beyond the agreed ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day (MBD) set to

Alia announces US flight plans

AMMAN (Star) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline is planning to extend its US route to Los Angeles, via Chicago or Houston, in the Spring of 1984, the airline announced this week. Alia will be the first Middle Eastern carrier to serve a city so distant from home base. Alia will offer two weekly flights Amman-Chicago-Los Angeles and one weekly flight Amman-Houston-Los Angeles.

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MIDDLE EAST IN BRIEF

Pakistan guards nuclear reactor

ISLAMABAD — President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq said Sunday he is taking precautions to guard his country's nuclear facility from an attack by Israel similar to the devastation of Iraq's reactor. In a press conference, Zia said even though Pakistan's intentions in building the facility at Kahuta were peaceful, Israel was suspicious. "We are planning for the worst and hoping for the best," Zia said.

Satellite for marine communication

KUWAIT — A ground satellite station for marine purposes was inaugurated here. The station will operate via the Atlantic satellite to provide direct communication with ships in the Gulf, the Red Sea, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

Iraq patches differences with Egypt

CAIRO — The Deputy premier of Iraq, leader of the four year old Arab boycott of Egypt, held what he called a brotherly meeting with President Hosni Mubarak Sunday and described relations between the two countries as good. Tarek Aziz, who is also Iraq's foreign minister, delivered a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to Mubarak.

Kurds seek asylum in Greece

KOMOTINI, GREECE — Three Turkish political refugees swam across the river Evros that marks the northern border between Greece and Turkey over the weekend and asked for political asylum, police said Monday. They said the three men, all in their 20s, were of Kurdish descent, and were opposed to Turkey's military government. Almost 500 Turkish have crossed the Evros or sailed to the Greek islands since June 1981, when the Greek government made it clear political refugees would not be returned to Turkey.

Israel plans to forge the Quran

BEIRUT — The Islamic Dar al-Ifta in Beirut reported that Israel plans to forge copies of the Quran by paying money to its agents to print such copies and distribute them.

Refugees demonstrate over

doctor's suspension

BEIRUT — The suspension of a Palestinian doctor employed by a United Nations Relief and Works Agency prompted peaceful demonstrations at the Elin Hilweh camp in the Israeli-occupied city of Sidon, a spokeswoman for the Agency said Tuesday. Dr. Fikry Faour was suspended last week pending investigations that he has been involved in political activities contrary to Agency policy.

US Embassy bomb blast caused by employees

LONDON — The bombing of the United States embassy in Beirut in April that killed over 60 people was the work of 16 Islamic fundamentalists employed in the building, a British television report claimed Tuesday night. The report by Independent Television News (ITN) said the 16 — two Lebanese and 14 others with either Iranian or Syrian connections, worked at the embassy either as cleaners or in the building's staff cafeteria.

Libyan aircraft to refuel in Egypt

CAIRO — Libyan aircraft transporting pilgrims to Mecca will be permitted to fly in Egyptian airspace and also refuel on Egyptian territory, a spokesman for the Egyptian Foreign Office said Tuesday. Diplomatic relations between Egypt and Libya were severed following Egypt's signing of a peace treaty with Israel.

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Syria becomes key to Mideast settlement

By Robert H. Reid

DAMASCUS (AP) — With luck and skill, the government of President Hafez Assad has reversed its diplomatic fortunes over the past year and emerged as a key to any Middle East settlement.

Western diplomats believe the United States and Israel will have to take this into consideration if there is to be any progress toward a resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Last year, Syria had to call up its army to crush a Muslim fundamentalist rebellion in Hama and then was defeated on the battlefield by Israel's army that advanced to within 32 kilometres of Damascus.

Syria was also isolated diplomatically. Palestinians attacked Syria for not doing enough to rescue them from Israel's siege of West Beirut.

The superpowers had ignored Syria, as well. US President Reagan advanced a peace plan last September that made no specific mention of the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, and the Soviet Union dodged Syrian calls for stronger political and military commitments.

All that has changed now.

By virtue of his refusal to pull out the 30,000 Syrian troops from Lebanon, Assad has blocked implementation of the US-sponsored withdrawal agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Pro-Syrian elements in the Palestine Liberation Organization scuttled chances for any joint Palestinian-Jordanian agreement that was to be a pre-

lude to negotiating a peace settlement on the basis of the Reagan plan.

Now, Western diplomats say, Assad appears to be trying to effect-



President Hafez Assad

tively take over the PLO by either forcing Arafat to adhere to the Syrian policy line or perhaps dumping him altogether.

Control of the PLO would significantly strengthen Assad's hand in dealing with the United States and other parties to a Mideast accord.

Assad would also be assured the PLO would not enter into any separate negotiations with Lebanon on withdrawal. Arafat, for example, has insisted on guarantees for Palestinians remaining in Lebanon and release of Palestinian prisoners as a condition for pulling out the 15,000-man PLO forces.

By controlling the PLO fighters in the Bekaa, the Syrians would also be assured the PLO would not trigger any new fighting with the Israelis against the wishes of Damascus.

If anyone had any illusions that Syria was isolated and out of the game, they should be dispelled by now, said one Western diplomat. The Syrians' strategy has been to sit and wait and to keep options open. In doing so, they have turned things that were bad from their standpoint into a situation where they will benefit. The PLO split, the growing unhappiness in Israel with their position in Lebanon, all these things are working for Syria's benefit, he added.

New confidence

Part of the reasons for Syria's new confidence is the Soviet Union's commitment of 5,000 technicians and military advisers as well as sophisticated new equipment for the Syrian military, including advanced SAM-5 surface-to-air missiles. Assad has repeatedly warned that the Soviet Union would stand by Syria in the face of any Israeli attack and a war would end differently than in previous encounters.

The Syrians feel they are in a very good position in Lebanon, one diplomat said. As long as they stay, the Israelis feel they can't leave. Israeli troops are then vulnerable to terror attacks, which cause great problems for the government of Begin at home. The Syrians believe Israel will eventually have to pull back somehow in Lebanon, the diplomat added. So why move until they see how far Israel will go?

Israel may pull back troops

By Gregory Nokes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Pullback of Israeli troops from Central to Southern Lebanon within the next several months is virtually certain, say US diplomatic officials.

The Administration of President Reagan thinks such a pullback will make it more difficult to get Syria to withdraw and could lead to the permanent partition of major portions of Lebanon between Israeli and Syrian troops.

Israeli Prime Minister Begin is expected to discuss the Israeli move with Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz during his visit here on 27 July.

"All the preparations will be done before Begin's visit, but implementation won't occur until after the visit," said a diplomatic source.

Redeployment

Redeployment of the estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Israeli troops to positions south of the Awali river likely will begin in August or September, the source continued. The redeployment is also expected to be a key topic when Lebanese president Amin Gemayel makes an official visit to Washington on 22 July. The Gemayel government opposes a partial Israeli withdrawal for the same reasons, Washington does.

Shultz publicly has declared that Washington would look with disfavor on a partial withdrawal unless it was part of an overall troop withdrawal plan. However, US officials and diplomatic sources say the Begin Government has decided to remove Israeli troops from Central Lebanon anyway.

Israeli troops and tanks in Lebanon: Redeployment into more defensible positions.

Under a separate understanding to the recent Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal accord, the United States agreed Israel would not have to withdraw its troops unless Syrian and Palestinian troops also left Lebanon.

Since Syria has so far refused to remove its troops, the Israeli intention is to redeploy her troops into more defensible positions in Southern Lebanon because they are suffering casualties from attacks on exposed positions elsewhere.

Such a move would mean Israel would evacuate large areas of Central Lebanon around Beirut and in the Chouf mountain region where Druze and Christian militias oppose each other.

Replacement

A still-unresolved question for the United States, Lebanon and Israel is who would replace Israeli troops in vacated areas. All three nations want to

Soviets determined not to be dragged into war

By Denzil Peirls

Whether the PLO? To a dead end seems to be the sad answer at the moment. The Israelis could say 'mission accomplished' in Lebanon and Syria holds out for the Golan Heights to be restored.

ALERTS GO 'on-off-on' in the Middle East as tensions from the shooting of Israeli soldiers in PLO ambushes and sporadic clashes between Syrian and Israeli units occur. But the prospect that a large-scale war will break out between Israel and Syria seems unlikely.

The containment of tensions can be attributed very much to a Soviet determination not to be dragged by Syria into a war which would inexorably escalate to a military clash with the United States.

In the last fighting in Lebanon, Soviet prestige in the Middle East was damaged by what was presented in propaganda hostile to it as a let-down of its ally Syria. Beyond naming the Syrians Moscow did not send any credible signals that it would intervene.

The next time around, Moscow knows it would be obliged to intervene. The Soviet response in the current crisis would be limited to see how it could regain an active role in the diplomacy around the Palestinian question.

Former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, had made keeping the Soviets out of the region as the principal objective of his shuttle diplomacy after the 1973 war. This the US achieved, with the cooperation of late



PLO offices in the Bekaa Valley: Syrian troops are a few hundred metres away.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and the discreet support of the Syrian president.

In fact, so important was US goodwill to Syria that Assad kept the plane of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko circling over Damascus airport to save Kissinger the embarrassment of being in the Syrian capital at the same time as his Soviet counterpart.

Syrian objective

Syria's objective then, as it is now, is to regain the Golan Heights from Israel. There are two options for Assad how this could be done. One is through war with Israel. But the US made it unmistakably clear it will not

allow Israel to be defeated. When Israel had been militarily humiliated in 1973 Kissinger brutally told Sadat the Pentagon's military power would be thrown behind Israel if its forces were in danger of being crushed. The Pentagon would not allow it to appear that Soviet arms were superior to US weaponry. The other option is negotiation. With an intransigent Israel the only effective persuader would be the US. The Soviets have no clout in Jerusalem.

Assad will manipulate elements from the heterogeneous PLO to keep pressure on the Israelis in Lebanon by guerrilla actions. A

stalemate in Lebanon would not be to Syria's dead advantage. It gives Assad a presence and control over the strategically critical Bekaa Valley and other parts of the country in a partition where Israel controls the southern section and Lebanese rule is constricted to Beirut and its outskirts.

Israel could say its objectivity has been achieved. In the settlement which US Secretary of State George Shultz has worked out in Lebanon, Israeli territories have been secured from PLO incursions and Syrian threats; Lebanon has been neutralised and as trade with Lebanon grows, that could be a subterranean supply line for the markets of the Middle East. The tag 'made in Lebanon' could be put over 'made in Israel' on goods meant for the Middle East.

As for the US, its own Middle East objective have been achieved. Israel is given military security. The PLO has been stomped, and the fragmented exiles will be obliged to move into various Arab countries where they will live in heavily guarded, carefully watched, refugee camps.

The PLO cannot expect, in the foreseeable future certainly, to find its homeland in the West Bank, at least. Having got Israel to make what Washington could present as reluctant concessions on Lebanon the US will not be able to ask Israel to yield in the West Bank. Soon, the US presidential election primaries will begin. Each candidate will be obliged to appease the Jewish lobby, useful source of campaign funds. Given a year, increased Israeli settlements in the West Bank will make it virtually impossible for the displaced Palestinians to be sent there.

South/Third World Media

Southern Sudan feels ignored by the North

By Nagheh Khaleel

IN JANUARY this year 14 merchants from Northern Sudan were killed in the Southern town of Awil. More recently, in May '79 Southern army mutineers were killed when the army moved to crush a military rebellion in Jonglei. The mutineers were against being sent on a rota system to serve in the north.

These are just some of the series of violent incidents reflecting a growing sense of dissatisfaction in the South of Sudan against, among other things, the proposed division of the South into three regions and the future confederation of Sudan with Egypt. The recent spate of arrests of Southern politicians and leading spokesmen — all opponents of division because it would make the South much weaker politically — have served to increase this tension and begs the question whether Sudan in its present form can survive as a unified state.

The North of Sudan is primarily Arab and Muslim. The South predominantly is African and a mixture of Christians and Animists. Added to this cultural diversity is the South's resentment at being excluded from the mainstream of events in the North where the capital Khartoum is based. At the same time the proposed unity with the Arab/Muslim state of Egypt is bound to increase the cultural alienation of the South.

Addis Ababa accord

A 17-year civil war, between North and South, followed the granting of independence in 1956. Relations were temporarily eased with the signing of the Addis Ababa Accord of March 1972 by representatives of the Khartoum government and the Southern Sudan Liberation Movement. The Accord granted the South autonomous status to the South and recognised it as constituting one of the powers and functions were granted to the southern region. A national assembly was set up.

Although the Accord of 1972 was

President Gaafar al Nimelny

intended to bring about a more equitable power balance between North and South in practice this has not been the case. The recent mutiny in the South was because, in contravention of this accord Southerners were being ordered to serve in the North. Also there has recently been talk of dividing the South into three provinces whereas the Accord stipulated a unified whole. On a more social level while the 1972 agreement accepted that English would be the principal language of the South and Arabic the official language of the country, yet more emphasis has been given to the latter in the South at the expense of English and local languages.

Grievances

But the Southerners have other grievances as well. Although one third of the population comes from the South they are not proportionately or adequately represented at central government level. The central bureaucracy is predominantly from the north

which means that national planning, and the allocation of foreign aid and domestically generated income is dictated by the North. As a result of this the South has lost out on the location of development projects to the North.

The diplomatic service is predominantly Northern run and Southerners are recruited at an average of three per year into the police and military academies who take in about 100 candidates each year. While Southern Sudanese make up about 90% of the lower ranks of the armed forces only 10% make up the officer class.

Division

While the South feels alienated from the north the Northerners are themselves not united in their attitude to the South. Here opinion falls into two basic camps: those that would like to see an independent South and those against it. The first group is composed primarily of Pan Arabists and incorporates groups like the Muslim Brotherhood, Arab socialists, and Ansar and Khatmiyyah leaders who seek closer links with the Arab world and would like Sudan to identify with the issues of the Middle East. Southern Sudan according to them gives the country of Sudan an African orientation they dislike. The second group would not like to see the disintegration of Sudan into two camps but in so far as Sudan does exist as one unit would like to see Northern hegemony continue as at present.

President Nimelny who himself has survived a number of coups and a civil war is determined that the two regions of Sudan should remain together in a unified state. And Nimelny has powerful friends. The threat he alleges his country faces from ideologically opposed Libya has helped Sudan secure increased military aid from the US. Economic aid from the west has also been increased and is expected "to reach US\$900 million this year despite the country's US\$ 8 billion debt and its proven inability to pay." The secessionist aspirations of the South are a long way from being realised.

South/Third World Media

US organization to aid refugees

WASHINGTON (Star) — A private relief organization in the US 'Americares' has launched a campaign to raise about two million dollars worth of medicine and other supplies for Afghan refugees in Pakistan.

The campaign was launched on 20 June by Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski security adviser to former President Jimmy Carter, who is also chairman of 'Americares'.

This is the first private US relief to the Afghan refugees since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan three years ago. Last year 'Americares' sent one million dollars worth of medical supplies to Lebanon.

Meanwhile, a leader of the Afghan community in the US told reporters in Los Angeles that there is no hope in the UN-sponsored talks on Afghanistan now going on in Geneva, since the Mujahideen, who are party to the conflict have been left out in the talks.

Mujahideen attack prison, release detainees

LONDON (AP) — The Mujahideen attacked a prison in the town of Badghis in the north-western province of Afghanistan and secured the release of 70 Mujahideen and hundreds of political prisoners.

A report by the Mujahideen said the attack was made easy because the guards manning the prison were not vigilant. It said Soviet and Afghan government forces tried in vain to prevent the Mujahideen from entering the prison. But the latter, armed with rocket launchers got the upper hand.

The Soviet troops have alleged that the Mujahideen in Badghis have contacts with the people of Turkmenistan are getting help from them.

world

One - time showcase Kenya now faces political and economic wrangles

By Harry Shlachter

NERITIO, KENYA (UPI) — Not far from the large, manicured tea estates run by foreign-based multinational firms, James and Fannie Chirchir grow quality tea on a more modest scale.

The Chirchirs, whose cash income of about \$215 last year was mostly derived from their single acre of tea, are participants in what the World Bank recently praised as one of the few successful smallholder schemes in a developing country.

The young couple say they plan to replace their mud-walled, two-room dwelling with a stone house twice the size, limit their children to the current three and continue to follow the advice of the Kenya Tea Development Authority, to which they credit their economic status. By local standards, this is well-being.

Unfortunately for Kenya, though, the Chirchirs are the exception rather than the rule, and the tea authority's success is a typical of the experience of the farmer's co-operatives and marketing associations in this East African country.

Once a showcase for black African achievement, Kenya is in trouble today, both economically and politically.

Decline

Real income for workers has dropped three years in a row, with the government disclosing a decline of nearly 10 per cent in 1982. And job creation and classroom-building are being outstripped by the highest birthrate on earth — 4 per cent a year.

The bomb is already here, a member of the diplomatic corps in Nairobi, the capital, 240 kilometers to the southeast, said of the population explosion.

At the current rate, demographic experts fear Kenya's population of 17 million will easily double by the year 2000, and the government recently acknowledged there was little more arable land left to distribute.

With plots divided among offspring — who now average eight per family — farms are expected to become less productive, an ominous prospect in a country still heavily dependent on agriculture.

The diplomat, an Africa specialist who declined to be identified, predicted Kenya could end up like Rwanda or Burundi, two of the most

densely populated nations on the continent, and among the poorest.

The outlook is far from the rosy picture painted for Kenya's future in 1973, after 10 years of independence. Then, and especially during a boom in coffee prices toward the end of the 1970s, Kenyans attracted investment, built industries and garnered a reputation of stability shared by few other African nations.

Tourism

Tourists from Europe, the United States and Japan came to know Kenya as a tranquil land of spectacular scenery, reserves teeming with wildlife and unspoiled Indian ocean beaches shaded by palm trees and frangipani. Over the past decade, Kenya was attracting an average of 350,000 tourists a year, making tourism a major earner of foreign exchange.

But the country's record for political calm was shattered last August when disgruntled air force corporals and sergeants, many from the second-largest tribe — the Luo — attempted a coup. Although the uprising was quelled in less than two days, the memory haunts potential foreign investors and Kenyans themselves.

If the failed putsch brought greater unity to President Daniel arap Moi's government, it was short-lived.

Today his ruling Kenya African National Union — officially designated the only legal political party by a constitutional amendment pushed through by Moi a year ago — is shaken by interneine feuding.

Maintain balance

Moi, 58, a former schoolteacher from the relatively small Kikuyu tribe of the Great Rift Valley, had sought to maintain a balance in his government among Kenya's 40 tribes, particularly the powerful Kikuyu which comprises about 21 per cent of the population, after he succeeded President Jomo Kenyatta, a Kikuyu, when the ageing father of Kenyan independence died in 1978.

Moi had been aided by two rising Kikuyu politicians, Mwai Kibaki, now Vice-President, and Charles Njonjo, Constitutional Affairs Minister. Together they were said to have formed a ruling triumvirate.



President Daniel arap Moi

On 8 May Moi told a rally that an unidentified senior minister in his cabinet was a traitor collaborating with a foreign power to replace him. Speculation immediately focused on Njonjo since the president made no mention of his loyalty but pointedly praised that of Kibaki.

The charge coincided with recent forced retirements of Kikuyu's in top civil service and state enterprise jobs, leading some members of the tribe to fear it was losing a dominant position in Kenyan public life. Many observers believe the tribe had long wielded disproportionate influence.

Njonjo, 63, has publicly denied he was the traitor, but a fellow cabinet member identified him as the alleged traitor on the floor of parliament.

Many average Kenyans are still waiting for Moi to follow up his original accusation with: name of the man, since treason is a hanging offence.

There was perceptible disappointment from a crowd of several thousand outside parliament on 17 May when Moi, during an emergency session, called a general election for September but failed to supply the answer to what had become a national guessing game.

The affair has done little to enhance the president's credibility, or restore foreign confidence lost in last year's abortive coup, although Kenyan politicians have all but fallen over themselves swearing their allegiance to Moi and denouncing the still officially unnamed traitor.

It was not the first time Moi detonated a bombshell while making off-the-cuff remarks at a political rally. In February 1982, he accused businessmen of Indian descent of smuggling hard currency and threatened to deport those Asians responsible — even if they held Kenyan citizenship.

Newspaper headlines

Corruption charges have also hurt the government's image in the past year, but some African specialists maintain that graft here is still relatively low by regional standards. Seldom does a day pass without newspaper headlines about mayors, municipal civil servants or officials of co-operative societies being sacked amid allegations of misconduct.

Few end up prosecuted, however, and some of the same personalities have announced their candidacy in the upcoming poll. A panel appointed by Moi last year to write a code of ethics for public officials has yet to disclose when it will release recommendations.

Violent crime also appears on the increase apparently stemming from the worsening economic circumstances for the average Kenyan.

Attacks by bandits, such as the fatal shooting on 13 June of a British tourist returning from safari, are also likely to change the world's and poster perception of Kenya.

Zionists use anti-Semitism to abort conference



President de Gaulle

BOILING TO French pressure, the conference on the right of Palestinians will not be held in Paris as originally scheduled. The United Nations International Conference on the Question of Palestine is now due to take place in Geneva on August 16 to 27.

The Conference will provide a unique opportunity to heighten awareness of the underlying causes of the Palestine question and to contribute actively and constructively to a solution of the question. The resolution, adopted by the 37th UN General Assembly by a recorded vote with only the United States and Israel opposing, calls for assembling some 1,000 delegates and experts.

Mitterand unenthusiastic

The Mitterand government, from the outset unenthusiastic about the project (the French had abstained on the original resolution), indicated that it feared the gathering might "ignite anti-Semitic incidents and draw terrorists from all over the Middle East to the capital." Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson alleged the conference was unneeded and expressed the fear that it would arouse "passionate reactions."

Mitterand, whose election was attributed largely to the Jewish vote which turned vehemently against Giscard d'Estaing over Israel, felt under pressure when the French Jewish community accused his brother-in-law, Roger Hain, of stirring up anti-Semitism. Hain had the lead role in a film about France's new wave of Jewish gang activity based on international drug smuggling with Israeli connections which caused over 30 deaths in Paris in the 1970's.

Jewish critics contended the choice of Honin — who has considerable cultural influence on the president — to play the lead added political overtones to the film. Although it was based on a true story and was made in co-operation with leading Jews, one of whom appears in the movie.

The powerful French Jewish community has been pressuring the government for postponement ever since the conference was announced. In March a group of prominent Jewish French met with the foreign minister and threatened to get "pickets from all over Europe to

President de Gaulle was elevated to the rank of number one anti-Semite because he had dared to remind Israel that "France's voice was not heard and that Israel remained in possession of the objectives it wanted to acquire." Today the identical ploy is being used by French Zionists to once more becloud the real issues.



President Mitterand with Alain de Rothschild after the attack on a Paris synagogue

demonstrate against the conference." They reminded him that the meeting was scheduled to take place just one year after "an anti-Semitic, terrorist bombing of a kosher restaurant in the old Jewish quarter of Paris."

The shift of the conference from Paris provided in New York Times an occasion for once again advancing the Hitler syndrome. Cheysson was quoted as noting: "This conference would take place at a particularly unhappy period for the French because it marks the anniversary of racist events, the anti-Semitic attacks that we deplore and deplore again."

Pressures are not new

Pressures of this kind are not new to French and French politics. Although President Charles de Gaulle, right up to the very morning of Israel's 5 June, 1967, attack on Egypt and Syria, was continuing to supply the very Mysteres with which the Israelis knocked out all Arab air bases, he came under vicious Zionist attack five months later. In explaining why France was shifting its Middle East policy because of Israel's rebuff to his warnings against a preemptive strike, de Gaulle told a press conference:

Some people have feared that the Jews, up to then scattered, but who remained what they had been down through the ages, that is, an elite people sure of itself and dominating, once they gathered on the site of their former grandeur, might come to choose into a fervent and conquering om-

Other news items and statements from David Susskind and the Anti-Defamation League also indicated this, although there was not a single word of recognition or retraction by de Gaulle. In fact, the French president strongly believed he had nothing to retract.

More propaganda

At a New Year's Day reception, French Chief Rabbi Jacob Kaplan told the general of his concern over the fact that the statement had been used "by real anti-Semites as an instrument against Jews." De Gaulle's second recantation was supposed to have been contained in an answer to a letter from former Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion, who had written a 15-page single-spaced tome tracing Jewish suffering down through the centuries.

As in all Zionist moves, there was a practical purpose behind this latest expertly executed propaganda. The "bad wolf" de Gaulle was pitted against "little Israel" and the "persecuted" Jews to build favourable sentiment just prior to the US visit of then Israeli Prime Minister Levi Eshkol. He was seeking more American planes for defensive purposes after the 5 June Israeli sneak attack has virtually destroyed the air arms of all Arab countries. Jewish nationalism once again was then seeking to exploit prejudice so as to achieve political goals.

More importantly, the anti-Semitic charge was shifting attention from de Gaulle's clear, concise and unambiguous condemnation of the course taken by Israel, "whose existence and survival," according to the French president, must "depend on policies she follows as is the case for all other." In his reply to the lengthy Ben-Gurion letter, the president made crystal clear what the controversy was all about.

After reviewing the "old and natural friendship France felt for Israel," de Gaulle referred to the unfortunate blockade of the Gulf of Aqaba and the reasonableness of Israel feeling threatened. "But," he went on:

I remain convinced that by ignoring the warning given in time to your government by the French government, by taking possession of Jerusalem and of many Jordanian, Egyptian and Syrian territories by force of arms, by exerting repression and expulsion there which are the unavoidable consequences of an occupation which has the aspects of the annexation (how clear-voyant the general was!) by affirming to the world that a settlement of the conflict can only be achieved on the basis of the conquest made and not on the condition that these be evacuated, Israel is overstepping the bounds of necessary moderation.

Only in the third paragraph in the very end of his own lengthy letter to Ben-Gurion did General de Gaulle allude to the controversial "elite, sure of itself" clause for which he had been so vilified. Holding that "there cannot be anything disparaging in the character thanks to which this people was able to survive and to remain itself after nineteen centuries spent under incredible conditions."

"What had happened was simple. The general had been elevated to the rank of number one anti-Semite because he had dared to remind Israel that "France's voice was not heard and that Israel remained in possession of the objectives it wanted to acquire." Today the identical ploy is being used by French Zionists to once more becloud the real issues.

Middle East Perspective

United States government direct interventions in internal Israeli politics may be improper. But the least that can be done by an informed American government is to withhold extravagant subsidies from the classical, Herzlian, hard-line ideologues. General Peled's plea can be translated to mean reducing the temptations for continuation of the failed Israeli policy of pursuing security by encroaching more and more on Arab national self-consciousness and seizing any possible territorial base for Palestinian self-determination. Ultimately, probably only the Israeli people can liberate themselves from the restrictive, racist/theocratic ideology of a nationalism predicated on a "Jewish people" state concept. But the Amos Kenan's, the Peled's, the present disaffected, humanitarian Zionists of Israel deserve assistance. We can help by refusing to encourage the dedicated ideologues whose control of the state has been subsidized by American support based upon deliberate ignorance or unforgivable innocence of the character of Zionism.

Law pool emerges to thwart secrecy

By Thomas Land

VIENNA (ONSI) — The banking secrets of the global drug syndicates, which often own it, out-run and even outgun the narcotics law enforcement agencies, may soon be exposed in public scrutiny.

International co-operation among the law makers to provide for the investigation of the vast financial transactions of the crime syndicates and the seizure of their assets has at last emerged in concrete terms in Italy and the United States after years of debate.

Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the rest of western Europe are expected soon to follow their lead. The United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs recently brought together the operational heads of the national agencies in Vienna to formulate a joint policy.

The co-operating countries hope to deprive the illicit trade of the main prerequisite of business flexibility — the availability of highly liquid assets backed by sophisticated banking services.

Their joint policy confronts the controversial principles of banking secrecy which is vigorously defended by some countries.

The Vienna-based International Narcotics Control Board declared three years ago: "Illicit vast proportions, and the attendant financial (drug) production and trafficking have grown to

transactions have generated sums of such staggering size that the economic and political stability of some countries is now threatened.

"These funds support an ever-growing trade. Governments should take stricter domestic and international measures to investigate the movement of this ill-begotten capital. Such action will make it possible to identify and eliminate the financiers of organized crime."

Italy has enacted legislation giving judicial authorities unprecedented powers in crime investigation including access to bank accounts suspected of harbouring Mafia funds.

And the Reagan Administration has declared its intention to use its considerable powers provided under existing legislation to uncover the banking secrets of drug runners and to share them with the law enforcement agencies of other countries.

These developments follow a little publicized meeting held in England last year, attended by senior police officers from North America, western Europe, Australia and Interpol.

Frustrated over the effective financial immunity of the drug syndicates, they agreed to press their governments into action.

Widespread interest in the banking secrets of the drug trade had been generated by the 1981 "bloodless corpse" trial in Britain ending in very long prison sentences but leaving the assets of the offenders intact.

The Italian legislation was passed in some haste, following the murder last year of General Carlo Alberto della Chiesa, a special commissioner appointed to curb the power of the Sicilian Mafia.

Several prominent Italian bankers have recently met with violent death. The Sicilian Mafia is believed to have earned an annual half billion dollars in profits since 1976 largely through the heroin trade in western Europe and north America.

Concerned by several recent attempts by the criminals involved in the \$80 billion-a-year north American drug trade to gain control over local banks, Washington has given "high priority" to the investigation of financial dealings by "key traffickers."

The administration intends to make full use of domestic laws and international treaties which allow the exposure and exchange of banking and other financial records, testimony of witnesses and information in administrative and judicial documents.

Banking legislation in secretive Switzerland already provides for the exposure of accounts in connection with investigations into serious crime such as drug-running.

But in some countries such as the Caymans, banks are forbidden even to confirm the existence of an account except of the instruction of customers.

Government and Church unite to aid farmers

WARSAW (UPI) — In an unprecedented move of co-operation, the Polish government is working with the Roman Catholic Church to propose a new law to help financial western aid to Polish private farmers, a source close to the church said on Sunday.

The law, which would pave the way for a church-backed plan to channel an estimated 1 billion in western aid to Polish farmers, was passed within two months, according to a source.

A senior government official has promised to prepare the law and submit it to parliament in the investigation following a meeting with law advisers of the church.

Government officials have also reportedly shown a willingness to continue with talks on financial details of the aid plan.

"The basic political decision has been made but you know sometimes without saving details, it is difficult to realize programmes," a source told the Associated Press.

The government's unprecedented co-operation over the church aid plan is the first step in an initiative taken by Communist authorities since the 16-23 June visit of Pope John Paul II to his homeland.

The Jerusalem Star

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Mr Shultz's mission

BEFORE US Secretary of State George Shultz left Beirut to the Syrian capital he told reporters that he does not carry with him any clear proposals to present to the Syrians on the Lebanese problem. The secretary refused to use the word "optimistic" to describe his feelings towards his mission.

It will be too early for observers to predict the success or failure of Mr Shultz's tour in the region. As the Americans see it Syria's agreement to receive Mr Shultz was in itself an encouraging sign, although the Syrians reiterated their rejection of the troop withdrawal agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon in May.

The Americans will have to try to bridge the wide gaps between Syrian and Israeli positions if they want to implement the May agreement. The Syrians will have to realize that an Israeli withdrawal will be in their favour, since Israeli troops are only 2.3 kilometres from Damascus and are controlling the strategic Barouk mountain area. The Syrians will have to succumb to massive Arab pressure, especially Saudi pressure, for their withdrawal from Lebanon, since their presence is no longer acceptable. It is hoped that the Soviet Union will also realize that a conflict between Syria and Israel in the Bekaa will not be in its interests, and will advise Syria to withdraw.

For the Israelis the general mood inside Israel will not grant them the backing to launch another war in which they will have to sacrifice more money and men.

If the Syrians are sincere in their desire to guarantee Lebanon's sovereignty over its territories then they will have to deal with Israel's threats of a partial withdrawal on their side to Awali river in the south, thus formally dividing Lebanon.

We hope that the US is sincere in its intention to save Lebanon from both Israeli and Syrian control. We also hope that Syria will listen to reason and ensure Lebanon's independence, not partition.

Legacy of ideals

WITH THE passing of Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the prime minister of Jordan who died three years ago this week, an entire dream and a vision of a new country were threatened.

The late prime minister, who was a thinker, a nationalist and a servant of his country, brought to the office with him in 1979 a set of ideas — and ideals — which His Majesty King Hussein gave him the task of implementing. Some of those ideas were clear to all; others were not fully stated, were not ready for implementation or were just developing when the Prime Minister died.

But one of Sharif Abdul Hamid's forcefully stated convictions, which drew much response before his death but has now faded almost into oblivion, was the need to rationalise consumption.

It was certainly not the only change he attempted to effect, and perhaps not even the most important. But it needs restating now because, while our country strives to attain difficult political, social and economic goals, the lack of rational consumption on a wide scale could threaten to sabotage the greatest efforts.

Many people may react to the concept as a bizarre, threatening or simply a silly one. But it is quite simple and quite necessary. As a writer elsewhere in this week's paper states it, a "developing" country is really only following a crooked road to nowhere unless its national energies are directed towards production rather than consumption.

In other words, if a country really wants to achieve prosperity, self-sufficiency and something of the power that today's industrialised countries wield, it must force itself to think and act like an industrial country before seeking to reap the benefits of greater productivity. It may cause social dislocations, hardships for many people, but frankly that's the only way to get there.

The late Sharif Abdul Hamid did not speak in such harsh terms, to our recollection. But he certainly would have agreed that no matter what financial resources the government or people of Jordan may have at their disposal, their expenditure on prestige "development" projects, flashy cars, appliances and imported food will get the country nowhere in the long run.



"The US should stop doing things that hurt the feelings of the Chinese people." — Deng Xiaoping, Chinese leader.

"My ambition is really for the country. You may think that's just talk, but it's what drove me in combat. It's what drove me in the space programme, and it's what drives me to be president." — US Senator John Glenn.

"It may be possible to modify human life so much as to produce some theologically unacceptable notion of what human life is. We are in danger of treating

human beings as animals rather than respecting their dignity." — J. Robert Nelson, professor of Theology, Boston University, Massachusetts, on genetic engineering.

"Of all human activities, education is the one most likely to give rise to cant, pomposity and fraudulent expertise." — John Rae, headmaster of Westminster School, London.

"The re-election of the Conservative Party is the worst national disaster for 100 years." — Arthur Scargill, leader of the British National Union of Mineworkers.

French are not the only ones

To the editor:

As there is no evidence of it when one reads the article, published in the Star of 30 June, I should like to mention that the French team's activities in the Marine Science Station of Aqaba are part of a co-operative research programme between the University of Nice (France) and the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University.

The Marine Science Station was founded in 1974 and the scientific and technical agreement between France and Jordan started in 1978.

Contrary to what is written in the last paragraph of the story, the French team did not build an aquarium in the Marine Science Station and doesn't have its own site to south of Aqaba. It is more accurate to say that the MSS has built and now operates an aquarium with technical assistance from the French team.

In addition it must be mentioned that everybody working in the MSS scientists and technicians can offer information on the sea creatures on display and not only the French team as was reported.

Jean de Vauplas
Resident scientist
Aqaba

Another view on Jordanians

To the editor:

I AM writing a rebuttal in reply to "A visitor's experience in Amman" (June 23). I found this letter to be a total contradiction of the experience suffered by myself and my fellow traveller. We have found some Jordanians to be very rude. We are constantly stared, pointed, laughed at everywhere we go.

Both I and my companion take extreme care to dress conservatively and behave modestly, but has done nothing to halt the rudeness of some people. We are both students of the Arabic programme in the University of Jordan. We paid JD 100 for the programme, which is a travesty of education. We stay in one of the older manzils (homes). We have had some property stolen from our rooms, which incidentally you are not permitted to lock when you are going out.

During this holy month of Ramadan we tried to find a place to take iftar (breakfast). We hired a taxi to a restaurant. When the driver heard us speaking English, our fare was JD 2. However, the return trip, by another taxi, was JD 0.780. Clearly, we were cheated by the first driver — and during Ramadan.

We have studied the Middle East for more than 6 years. But in Amman, our Arabic is totally ignored and it is very strange that the uneducated bedouin guards have no trouble with our spoken Arabic. In fact they have shown us what little hospitality we have enjoyed in Jordan.

I am sorry to say this, but I am sure your staff made this letter from their fertile imaginations. We took out loans on 9 per cent interest to finance this journey, but so far it has been a nightmare, and we can't seem to wake up from it.

For over 8 months we looked forward to visiting the land of "Ahlam wa Sahlan", but now we are counting the hours until we can return to our beloved America taking with us memories. Surely what we felt here was not the spirit of Islamic traditions and treatment.

Iman Mohammed Al-H

7 JULY 1980

Kamel
Abu
Jaber



Conspicuous consumption

Part III

Greetings to Jerusalem!

We Arabs have a problem. In fact we have many problems. Problems in need of solutions and that is why every resource, whether material or moral is needed. Innocently, we have entered the twentieth century to find ourselves beleaguered from both within and without. We are developing while, running from the Western devils, Zionists or otherwise. We have no friends but ourselves, the weak nations of the world, and few individuals in the West who once were, and now no more.

As a developing people we are in the process of transition from one mode of living to another; a people in the making, nations yet to be. We have no central spirit regionally and we have no driving force internally. We agree more on disagreements than on agreements and as an oral, verbal people we meet constantly to camouflage our disagreements in oral statements that never come true.

Because of the continued crisis under which we have lived since 1948, a lamentable development has taken place: the ever increasing powers of the state at the expense of the democratic processes and the concomitant flight of talent from the public to the private sector. More and more individuals of high ambition find self-realization only in private sector. Disenchanted with public life, or not given a chance except within the limits outlined by the emergency atmosphere, nations find solace in the private and certain other sectors where they become busy with their private lives, pains and pleasures.

In any given society leadership is always at a premium. In societies like ourselves, facing so many challenges, the waste is not only lamentable but catastrophic as well. We need every ounce of our energy and talent. And we need the framework within which to operate. Instead of the leisure, self-indulgence that we are beginning to witness, we need those individuals in the leisure class to help shape the framework within which we must operate. A new direction for the talent of this class is needed: a direction that will involve them in the affairs, aches and pains of their society rather than their attempts to rise above it.

It is realized that they too are part of the same cloth of their society, made of the same clay, however much mistakenly they try to rise above it. We do not blame them, for they too are not given direction, nor is there a central spirit that offers them guidance.

No one envies the food, the clothing, the shelter of any other man. We have already said that wealth and poverty exist in every social order with varying degrees. But the countries of our region are small, and our social fabric still maintains a semblance of past cohesion; and, abuse that can be hidden in vast rich countries like America, France or Germany, is visible in the small urban centres of our Middle East. Abject poverty and vast wealth co-exist in every city of the Middle East: no city is undivided.

Our leisure class include among their members, those who possess talents badly needed by our societies and must realize they belong to the region and no amount of association with foreigners or sending their children to high schools abroad will obliterate that fact. Albeit they have worked for their wealth and they are entitled to a certain amount of enjoyment, why must they build mansions, and palaces around which fables are spun, and not tasteful dwellings? Must the facade be ornately adorned speaking loudly of the wealth within? The expensive often gaudy "abstract art" representative of some other culture?

It is good to taste other foods and cultures and to speak other tongues for these are enrichments of life and experience. Need these however, become an obsession or a replacement of one's native culture and language? Some of the leisure class proudly boast of being so "into native food" they even tonight their cooks to prepare a native dish which they themselves sometimes eat. Some occasionally appearing in their native attire, the dishdash boast of its having been tailored by Cardini! Need one even mention items like jewellery, perfumes and other fineries?

This is not a word of a caution and certainly not a threat, but a faint reminder to this new rising leisure class whose talent is needed nationally and who too, is also directionless. That the time is still at hand for a proper change. Perhaps they too like most such classes throughout history will not heed for they may think that the status quo is an unchanging condition ordained by God. Such is a rationalizing and not a rational argument; for the poor certainly must have other ideas than to sit at the moment they may be silent; listen to the silence.

Belgrade UNCTAD — Factual analysis

LAST WEEK'S news reports unanimously agreed that UNCTAD No 6 (United Nations Conference for Trade and Development) held in Belgrade over the period of three weeks and ended on 2 July, 1983, in almost complete failure. Reuters' report on the issue ran as follows: "Rich and poor nations Friday negotiated their final positions in last minute meetings at a world economic conference which appeared likely to achieve only limited results."

get disillusioned. For at the conference of Manila held in 1979, progress on the programme was slow, disorganized and unproductive.

The election of conservative governments in US, Britain and some other Western countries worsened matters and blocked further dialogue and mutual understanding. Hence ever since the Manila UNCTAD, multinational trade and investment monopolies of the rich core of the world economy

As its name implies it is the sixth on a series of conferences sponsored by the United Nations, and in which delegations from the Third World — normally known collectively as the 77 bloc, are called to meet with representatives of the highly developed and industrialized leading countries — US, Japan, Canada and the European Community Group — to hold dialogue as to the best means whereby to diminish the wide gap of trade imbalance that there is between developed and developing countries under the currently prevalent world economic system.

In other words, the UNCTAD meetings constitute part of the efforts that have been given new impetus by Willy Brandt's report and that have been exerted ever since to keep the dialogue between rich and poor alive, with a view to alleviating the misery of the South through its keeping its ties with the North.

Among the UNCTAD conferences held prior to the recently adjourned Belgrade UNCTAD, the fourth one, convened at Nairobi, seemed to have scored an illusion of sham success when it recommended an integrated programme for the encouragement of Third World exportation of commodities to lighten the heavy burden of the imbalance their countries of the Third World had been suffering from, on account of the flood of consumptive importation they had to get from the West. In return for the monetary aids the rich offered them.

It took the poor only four years to

By Henry Matar

nomie system have widened the gap not only between North and South, but also between the blessed affluent and the misery-stricken needy within the North and South arenas alike. And what is more, the Third World's debt in the multinational monopolist institutions at the core has now risen to over \$600 billion; while the number of people "in absolute poverty (at present estimated at \$780 million) will actually increase during the 1980s," says the March-April number of the Canadian "International Perspectives" — Journal on world affairs.

At the same time, within the countries of the rich core, a second level of poverty prevails. Unemployment in the US and Western Europe, ranging between five to 12 per cent of the total working populations, has reached unprecedented levels. If matters continue to go on at the present rate, the poor sections of the so-called Free World and of the Third World will continue to go poorer and poorer.

But what about the Belgrade UNCTAD under discussion? What are the main factors that have led to its collapse? For one, the conference was held at a time economic recession all over the world has reached its worst — another proof of the failure of the traditional world — economic system.

In these unfavourable circumstances, the periphery of the Third World still foolishly insisted on keeping up the dialogue with the affluent

core. The UNCTAD secretariat, voicing the view of the 77 group, demanded the capitalist front to agree to introduce an urgent commodity price support scheme, to make Third World's debt payment terms easier, to increase flows of ODA (Overseas Development Aid) to the South, and to reduce trade barriers mainly translated into the policy of protectionism. But the secretariat's appeal seemed to fall on deaf ears: the capitalist monopolist core was pre-occupied with its own recovery and was tempted to overlook the recession in the Third World.

This being the case, the UN secretariat spokesman was compelled to fall back on compromise and concession. He admitted that recession affects the whole world at present (a half truth that does not apply of course to monopolists in capitalist countries as well as to their comprador parasitic agents in the developing countries). Next, he demanded the liquidity of \$90 billion out of the Third World's \$600 billion debt, a demand which even to Western experts of finance sounded more conciliatory than demands made at previous conferences.

It seems as if the North were all the time and throughout all the UNCTAD six conferences trying to carry out the policy of having all the cake and of eating it at the same time. Most obdurate among the spokesmen of the North was the American delegate, who with his Israeli hackneyed proleg, opposed every attempt at reform, including a resolution on the Palestine issue.

Considering the high brow attitude of the rich seven industrialist countries, and the disillusioned mistrust and enmity of the Third World's delegates, there is no wonder that the conference collapsed. Remembering that it has not been the only UNCTAD conference to do so, cannot the collapse be considered a blessing rather than a setback in the eyes of deprived people of the world?

Isn't it high time that the poor developing and underdeveloped periphery seriously thought of positive withdrawal, while severing its dependency relationships with the dominant core of the world economic system, it sought hard and tenaciously enough to build up a new world economic system? The answer has to be given due consideration by and by.

Memorandum

Egyptian cinema: A sad scene

One of the saddest stories in Arab culture is that of the Egyptian film industry. Although this industry has grown to international levels in terms of technical and professional standards for more than half a century, it has now reached a stage of stagnation in terms of quality.

Films all over the world have been used to express the social and political thinking of a specific society. It reflected, and continues to do so, the problems and aspirations of the people. It is therefore a great pity that the Egyptian film industry which is the beating heart of Arab cinema, has joined the rest of the Arab cultural movement in its confusion and apathy. Some film-makers and directors have produced films that dealt with historic, political and cultural issues, but on the whole the trend has been going towards the production of cheap films that deal with love, family problems and false heroism. Egyptian cinema has contributed to the mesmerisation of Arab masses, by killing the mentalities of both the young and old through picturing the Arab society as one that seeks to fulfill corporeal desires and personal ambitions.

Sociologists agree that the modern human being is turning away from reading books, participating in seminars, political education and cultural problems. The modern man seeks to release pressure through

various artificial means, one of which is the cinema. And since this medium has become an essential source in reaching the Arab masses, its damages has surpassed the benefits.

If Egyptian and Arab intellectuals and governments that are concerned with the education of the individual controlled this industry and reached a solution where entertainment is combined with education, then film-making could well be the most important tool in the hands of reformers to pull the nation out of its ignorance.

Our history is full of great morals and stories which can well be the subjects of great movie epics. The Egyptian cinema with its rich resources in the human and technical fields can produce films that deal with recent history, profiles of great national personalities and views of political, cultural and social problems, which the Arab world is suffering from.

If we can control the market where by the movie industry can still make money and at the same time fulfill a social message then we can prevent a unique establishment such as the Egyptian film industry from being prostituted like the rest of our media and keep a small torch lit to guide the people instead of feeding their minds with lies and cheap tales that always ends happily.

Bedouin hold a celebration to end all celebrations

Songs, flowers, jewellery and plenty of food brought on in three-day festivities

Story and pictures
by Joyce Abu Jasser
Special to the Star

A WEDDING is cause for celebration wherever you are, and here in Jordan this is true several times over when it is between two Bedouin families. For the wedding is not a one-day occasion...preparations go on for weeks, culminating in festivities that last at least three days. The recent nuptials of Turki Abu Jassar were no exception.

Turki's family lived as traditional nomads until his father and uncles built their homes in the North Hashemi area in Amman, in the section that is now known as Hui Abu Jassar. Turki grew up there, attended school, went on to study electronic engineering in Turkey and obtained a degree. After his graduation he returned to Jordan to work with the electricity authority as an engineer.

With his future secure, the next step in his life was to get married. Word went out that Turki was looking for a bride and in a few months the girl was found — Nilad, sister of the artist Hussein al-Dumari. Arrangements proceeded with the signing of the marriage contract, gifts

of gold jewellery for the bride, and a room in Turki's family home decorated and furnished for the couple.

The groom's married sisters and their children flew in from Kuwait. Other relatives from all over Jordan gathered in the North Hashemi area and the shiq, the tent for special occasions, was erected for the men of both families and male guests.

There was 'qahwa sada,' the black Arabic coffee flavoured with cardamom, lots of tea for refreshments, poetry and music from the 'band' for entertainment, and a big mansaf dinner each of the three days. The groom's sisters coloured the palms of their hands with henna in honour of the occasion.

The day arrived for Turki's family to bring the bride home. The women put on their best embroidered robes and their gold jewellery. The groom's father dressed in his 'gumbas' and 'abaya' with a snow-white 'hnta' tophus head. And everyone attended the mansaf dinner prepared from the meat of 10 sheep, 100 litres of goat's milk and two complete sacks of rice, and served on 21 one metre-wide trays. Excitement mounted.

The family Mercedes was festooned with gaily-coloured ribbons — the modern version of the hodgepodge, the veiled box that a camel bore in the past — and a procession of 20 Mercedes loaded with the groom's rela-

tives set out for the bride's home in Zarqa at a pace that no camel has ever imagined.

The brief trip was distinguished by two minor accidents of the "fender-bender" classification resulting in a bit of shirt-grabbing. Only two cars dropped out of the race, one because of a punctured radiator. The rest of the party proceeded, and soon disembarked at the door of the bride's family home and entered.

Two women of both families brought out the drums and sang the virtues of the bride and groom in the traditional manner — an impromptu contest between the two sides to see which could sing louder and longer. When the ladies got winded, it was time for the bride to wrap an 'abaya' over her western-style white gown and veil and be escorted out of her family home by her brother, past her weeping sisters, to the waiting car.

Back in North Hashemi there was more singing as the bride and groom were seated on a raised platform, there was a bit of Arabic dancing, and then the guests departed. The couple spent the first week of their married life in their Hui Abu Jassar residence before flying off to Turkey for a month's honeymoon, then to return to Jordan to live happily ever after — with lots of discussion on what the baby's name should be.



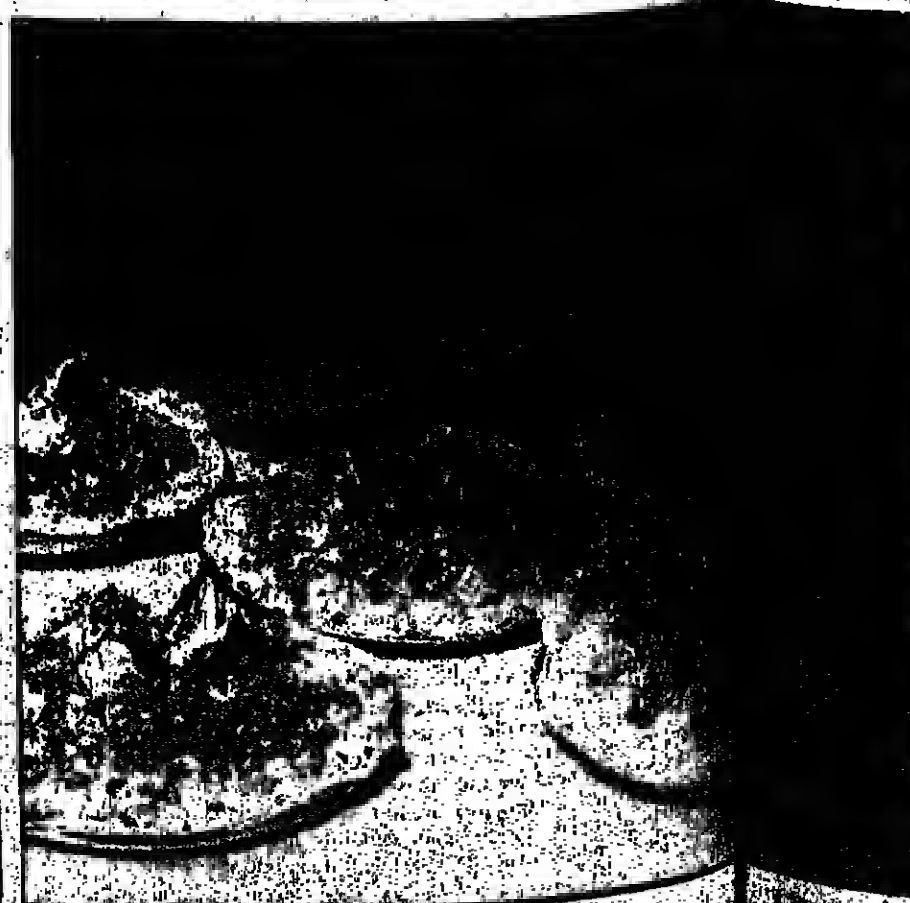
The bride among her celebratory bouquets



The groom's mother, Umm Turki (far left) with other ladies of her family



The happy couple surrounded by well-wishers



Mansaf feast, gleaming and ready for eating



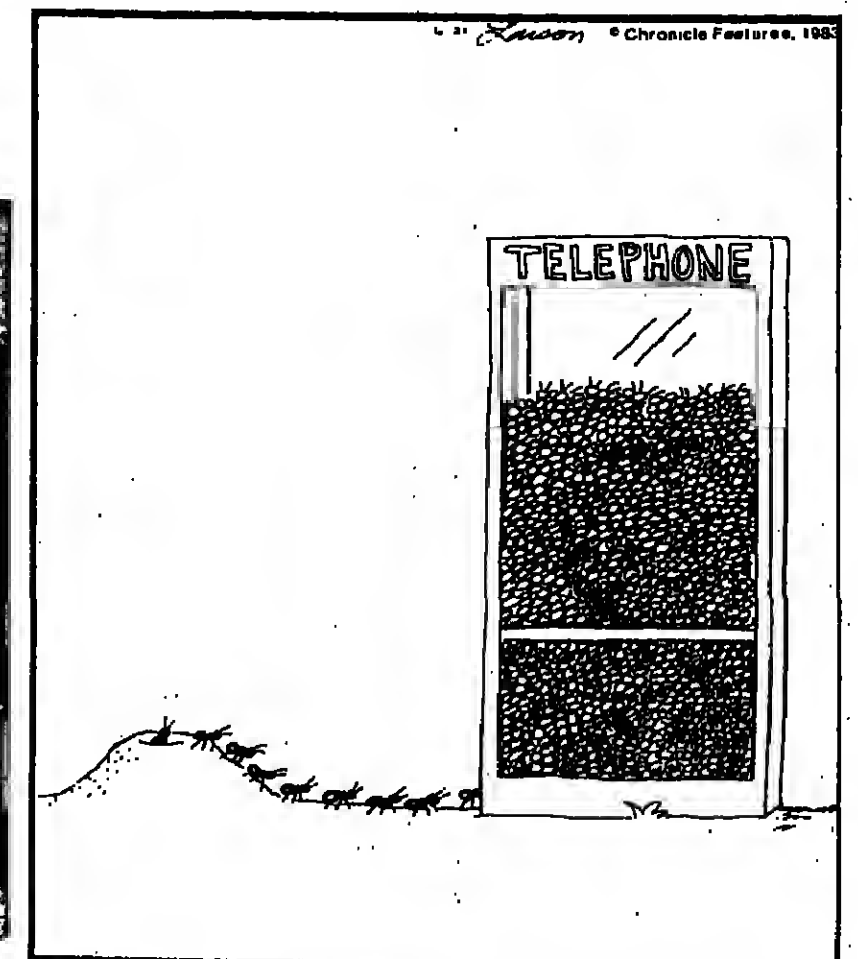
Women of the two families celebrate with hennaed hands



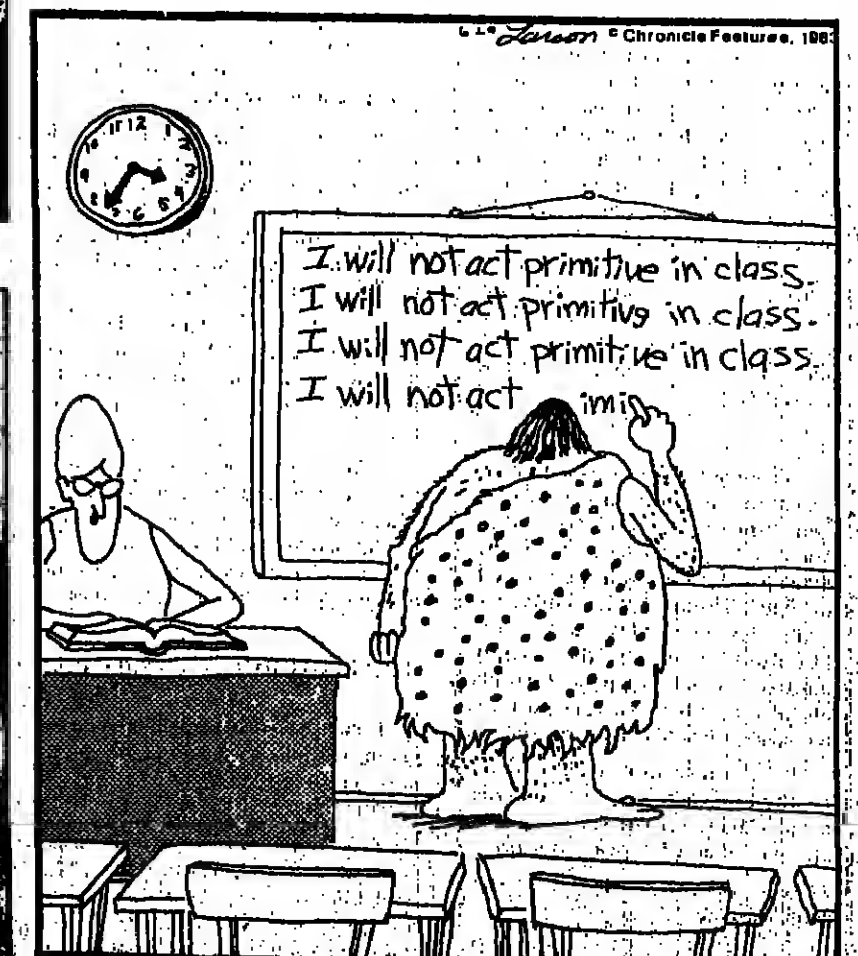
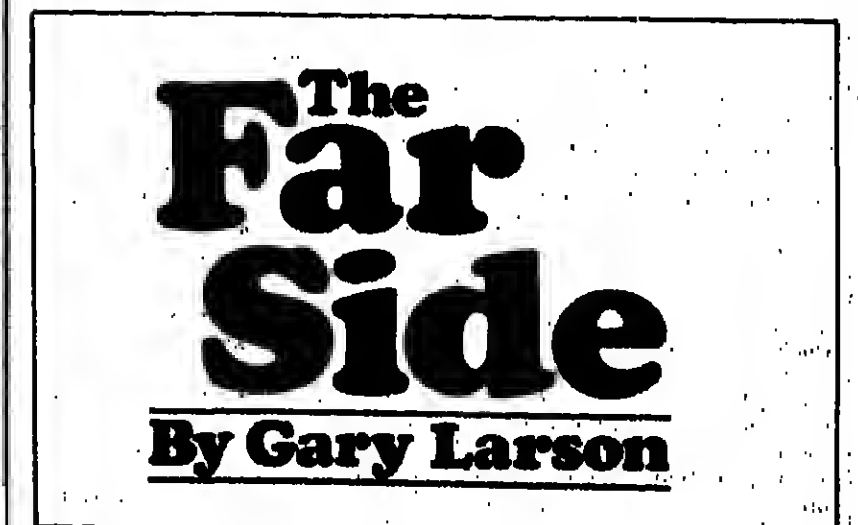
Two of the youngest participants in the festivities



The first argument: She believes it is unbecomely to dance at this time



Insect games



The Far Side

VIEWPOINT

US meets the consequences of its own mistake

By Ya'acov Jabot

JUDGING from statements he made in Pakistan before coming to the region, the US secretary of state is visiting the Middle East on a fact-finding mission and for a reassessment of the Lebanese situation.

Mr. Shultz visited the area for the first time last May, when he managed to conclude the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement. Since then, the situation has been deteriorating. The threat of a new war is looming, and there is no sign whatsoever that either Lebanon or the region as a whole are any nearer to stability.

As a matter of fact, the situation has become so complicated that Mr. Shultz will return to Washington with a gloomy outlook on what can be done.

The troop withdrawal accord has been followed by a succession of events which have had a deep impact on the prospects of peace in the Middle East. They are the result of a series of mistakes and miscalculations to which US policies have greatly contributed.

We don't have to go into all the details. It is enough to discuss the military against PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, the man who for years held out an olive branch but was repeatedly turned down by Washington. Had his peaceful gestures and willingness to negotiate met with a positive US response, the Middle East would be a far better place now.

No matter what the outcome of the military within Fateh will be, it is extremely doubtful that Mr. Arafat will be able to maintain the same conciliatory line which he adopted before the split started. His opponents can forcefully argue that his attempts to win US recognition and achieve an honourable peace through Washington's help have miserably failed, and the PLO thus should abandon the old path and embark on a more hard-line approach.

Mr. Arafat has been a man of peace and moderation who understands the limits imposed on the actions of his organization. His attitude should have been encouraged. Instead, Washington has chosen to launch an unprovoked war against the PLO and adhered to the unwieldy outdated and inadequate formula of not recognizing the PLO until it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

Within this indisputable analysis, the US bears a large share of the responsibility for the revolt against Mr. Arafat and his peace option.

And that, Mr. Shultz, was a great mistake.



--Al-Hilhad

Middle East Editorial Opinion

ARAB NEWSPAPERS have been unanimous in condemning the use of violence to settle the split within the PLO and in calling for democratic and responsible dialogue to end the differences between the PLO leadership and Syria.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Wakeel says that all efforts should be directed at putting an end to the bloodshed in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley.

"A real war has erupted in Bekaa, but not against Israel. The main task is to stop this senseless fighting", Al-Wakeel says.

It goes on to say that the situation is too serious to be tackled by sending direct intervention by Arab heads of state.

The newspaper Al-Wakeel of the United Arab Emirates writes that while fighting was raging in the Bekaa Valley, among what were supposed to be comrades in arms, statements were still being issued claiming anxiety over Palestinian national unity and accusations levelled at Yasser Arafat and his colleagues regarding responsibility for what was happening.

"Syrian forces in the area could have stopped the fighting if they wanted to do so. Their failure to stop it is proof of Syria's involvement in what is happening," remarks the paper.

It adds that every action that could widen the Syrian-Palestinian split should be firmly opposed, and expresses the hope that the Syrians will put into effect their already declared intention so that a final end can be put to this meaningless strife.

The Kuwaiti English-language newspaper Kuwait Times warns that the current rift threatens not only the PLO but also the whole Palestinian cause.

"The split does not serve in any way the cause of the Palestinian people. Those who want a strong and native Palestinian leadership must check their ambitions and resort to democratic dialogue," the Kuwaiti daily writes.

Tripartite alliance suggested

It suggests that priority should be given to finding a formula for an alliance grouping Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese national movement.

The Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram notes that Syria's expulsion of Mr. Arafat has not been given the slightest support by any Arab or foreign party, and even some of Arafat's opponents.

in the PLO have denounced the Syrian move. It adds that the Syrian regime seems to have forgotten that Mr. Arafat does not represent himself but his own nation, and should be treated as a head of state.

In Qatar, the newspaper Al-Arab welcomes the setting up of a special Palestinian committee for opening a dialogue with Syria, with a view to stopping the deterioration of the situation. It expresses the hope that the committee would succeed in easing tension in the Bekaa area and removing the threat of renewed fighting among comrades.

Another Qatari newspaper, Al-Raya, laments the situation in Lebanon, warning against allowing Israel to carry out any partial withdrawal because such a move will set Lebanon ablaze again, and escalate tension to an event never witnessed before.

It explains that the partial withdrawal will dangerously contribute to the partition of Lebanon and turn the south into a new occupied Arab area.

"It is hoped that the Lebanese freedom fighters will intensify their resistance so as to foil this Israeli plan which severely harms the national interests of Lebanon," says the paper.

The English-language Gulf Times writes that Lebanon will never enjoy peace and stability as long as Israeli forces remain on its territory.

"The Arabs seek to extend help to Lebanon in the best way available under the present circumstances, since Lebanon's independence and national sovereignty are vital to pan-Arab security," says the Qatari paper.

It also calls on the United States to give more attention to both the Lebanese and Palestinian problems, and enable the two Arab peoples to regain their rights, freedom and independence.

Al-Bayan of Abu Dhabi voices alarm at Israel's plans to carry out a partial withdrawal in Lebanon, adding that Arab differences must come to an end and all efforts should be directed towards preventing Israel from consolidating its occupation of Southern Lebanon.

"Recent statements by Israeli leaders attest that Israel is about to carry out such a move so as to reduce part of its military and economic burden and improve its international image which

has been tarnished by the savage invasion of Lebanon," the paper remarks.

It predicts that Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will carry out the partial withdrawal before his forthcoming visit to Washington so as to confront President Reagan with a new de facto situation.

In Amman, the daily Ad-Dustour writes that the mission of the PLO mediation committee in Damascus consolidates the last chance for Syria to revise its attitude, which has greatly contributed to widening the split within Fateh and has caused resort to the use of military power among the Palestinian fighters.

"If Damascus is really sincere about its keenness to maintain and preserve Palestinian national unity, then it is duty-bound to contribute effectively to the current efforts designed to end the rift and protect the independence of the Palestinian national decision," Ad-Dustour writes.

It goes on to say that the PLO mediation committee came to Damascus in an attempt to set Syrian-Palestinian relations on the right course. Such an effort step must be met by a positive reaction from Syria so that dialogue becomes the means for understanding.

Al-Ra'i newspaper writes that it is a sad thing that Palestinian comrades-in-arms need mediators, adding that all the Arabs have been responsible for letting things reach such an awkward situation.

It adds that the Arab masses want a quick end to the dispute within Fateh and to all other inter-Arab hostilities, to pave the way for intensive efforts to liberate the occupied Arab territories and free their people.

'Lebanese quagmire'

In Israel, Yedioth Aharanot remarks that Jewish American newspapers reported two weeks ago that a secret agreement had been concluded between Israel and the United States obliging Israel not to withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon prior to the withdrawal of other forces.

This news item was disregarded at that time, when the Israeli government denied it. But, "Now, as we hear the spokesman of the American Defence Department warning Israel against redeploying its forces in Lebanon without US and Lebanese consent, we

must ask the Israeli foreign office whether there is a secret agreement or not," Yedioth says.

Syria has not changed its attitude towards the "Israeli-Lebanese" agreement, Datar says. The agreement is of no value without Syrian participation, it says, and officials in Israel are telling the public that they will not take the decision on redeployment of Israeli forces in Lebanon in order to avoid pressure from Washington during Mr. Begin's visit there.

But even with the redeployment forces, "the Israeli army will find itself in the same trap," the paper says.

The government of Israel lost for months to get itself out of the current problem. How long will it need to extricate itself from the Lebanese quagmire?

Nearly says that some people think that Syria may be ready to withdraw its forces, with those of the PLO, at the time the Israeli forces pull out. "Kissinger is one of those people," it says, and continues its analysis by saying that Syria has invited former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Sater to visit Damascus officially. "This invitation was interpreted as a sign of Syrian preparedness to withdraw from Lebanon. The German Stern magazine quoted the Syrian defence minister as saying that Syria will pull out its forces if the Israelis do so."

It looks that Syria's stand is clear and there is a very little possibility of changing this attitude. Many say that a large portion of Lebanon will be under Israeli control for years, but nothing to prevent attacks by the resistance elements against Israeli forces.

"That is not why Israel waged war against Lebanon," the paper says.

Al-Hamshar returns to the theme of the recent doctors' strike in Lebanon, which has lasted for months to a year, and says that the government has not yet found a way to solve the problem, and that the same result could have been obtained many weeks ago and would have saved a great deal.

The distrust in the government stems from its misleading and attempts at deceit, the paper says. The doctors refused to suspend their strike because they feared a trick from the government.

"The failure of the government in this respect should have urged it to resign, or at least dismiss the ministers in charge of health," Al-Hamshar says.

The unauthenticity of 'Jewish people' Zionism

By Elmer Berger

THE Israeli invasion of Lebanon last June and the subsequent number of western, sophisticated and small commentators on international affairs — pointedly — and sometimes eloquently — called attention to the internal conflict in the state. They have contrasted the Israeli government's policies of fait accompli annexation of Arab territories, its aggressive policy of settlements and repression on the West Bank and its complicity in the Sabra and Shatila massacres with what, in one way or another, these observers identify as "the moral voice" of Jewish tradition, something of which they reflected in the report of the Kahan commission which investigated the murderous assault on the camps. Meron Benvenisti, an Israeli, explains. The war in Lebanon, he said, faced Israeli leaders with "the choice between their human values and their nationalism. Mr. Sharon's decision will not significantly change the situation, but only a catalyst; the forces he helped to mobilize will outlive him, as will the forces mobilized to oppose him.

It is important that Benvenisti identifies the moral force as the "nationalism" of the state, and not of any quick fix. George Anne observed, in a similar spirit, "the real struggle is not beginning."

The crisis of conscience, whether among Jews in the Zionist state or Jews — and even Christians and Muslims in other countries — has one characteristic. The voices of the protesters are in general against the movers and shakers of the government which, in one way or another, is parties to the sixty year old conflict and the political destiny of Palestine and the Jewish people.

'Great power' derelictions

In 1923-24 is not the first historic opportunity for Great powers have had to choose between what Benvenisti identifies as humanism and what he calls "Jewish people"-state Zionism. There have always been those who called themselves Zionists but who were preoccupied with what Mr. Geyer and Newsweek editor Lewis and Benvenisti, refer to as "Jewish morality". There has been no masterfully "great power" dereliction.

There has been a conspiracy to the intentions of the orthodox Zionist ideologues. If there has been a conspiracy it has been by the governments of the patron Great powers, the British and more recently, the United States. They have played a cynical, secretive and cowardly game with skillful Zionist lobbies and campaign contributions. Or, they have expanded Zionist nationalism over the self-declared objectives of the Middle East. The process of pursuing either special interest or camouflaging imperial ambitions with Zionist nationalism has been a failure.

The "Jews", the political potentates have used Zionism as an omnibus word and Jews' identification with perhaps a few quixotic dissenters of organized Zionism have, with the aid of the world's powerful, suffocated the humane and dominated both the organized, political and its product, the Zionist state. Nothing to prevent attacks by the resistance elements against Israeli forces.

"That is not why Israel waged war against Lebanon," the paper says.

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7 JULY 1983

The crisis of conscience is growing among the Jews of the Zionist state and Jews everywhere. The nature of the Zionist state and its moral shame has become the issue in the aftermath of Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the massacres of Sabra and Shatila, argues Elmer Berger, a distinguished anti-Zionist, in this paper which was delivered in a symposium on peace in the Middle East held in Washington in May 1983.



Welzmann



Herzl

future must still determine whether the protesters in the Zionist state, following the massacres at Sabra and Shatila, will suffer the same fate, or, whether, as some are saying, this past summer marked a watershed.

The Zion of redemption

There is another category of believers in Zion which requires clarification. Some Jews — and some Christians and most devout Moslems — regard the biblical Zion as a religious sacrament. With some theological differences, they all believe their conception of a universal messianic era of redemption will be recognized by restoration of what the Bible calls "the children of Israel" to a Zion from which there would go forth the law, and the word of the Lord — not legislation by the Knesset — would resound "from Jerusalem".

Judaism is a covenant religion. God promised the land to the people only if the people strictly fulfilled specified moral obligations. The definitions of those obligations evolved over the centuries. The first promise-covenant was primitive as stated to Abraham in the Book of Genesis. The "seed" of Abraham was to have only one God and to circumcise every male child.

Little emphasis and no exaggeration are

"It was not for men to make the judgment that the state of moral acceptability had been attained. That was the divine prerogative. Only if achieved, then with unmistakable signs and wonders the nation would be recognised to lead the return."

needed to mark the chasm between that elevated principle and the obscenity reportedly spoken by the Israeli chief-of-staff defending Israeli military conduct in the occupied West Bank. His policy "of collective punishment of relatives" of protesters, General Elan said, "works very well with Arabs".

The politicized counterfeiters of the prophetic Zion never elude the other half of the contract which exacted meticulous observance of the divine commands in any given version of the covenant.

It was not for men to make the judgment that the state of moral acceptability had been attained. That was the divine prerogative. Only if achieved, then with unmistakable signs and wonders the nation would be recognised to lead the return.

It is sacrilegious and obscene that many of the very ones who assert their Zionized Palestine is consistent with the absolutes of the biblical covenant, are the same ones who defend the Zionist state's least appealing policies with the moral relativism that their state is no worse than other states and should not be expected to be better. Most reasonable men would probably agree to that rea-

soning. But they would also agree that the state — and its people — cannot have it both ways.

Deliberate obfuscation

The propaganda apparatus of the state-building Zionist movement has brain-washed much of the world — including policy-makers whose decisions are crucial to the fate of Palestine — that all of these disparate threats are inextricably woven into a single, authentic and even sacred commitment of all Jews. They have insisted that Judaism, or even a non-theistic tradition of Jewish ethics, is inseparable from a whole system of Zionist national rights and obligations pertaining to the Israeli state. This artificial fusion of religion and politics has produced an undemocratic climate. Those who reject or raise serious reservations about the "Jewish people"-state Zionism are labelled "traitors", or to use the more venomous term, "anti-Semites", whether they are Jews, Christians or Muslims. Add to this a political tactic Theodor Herzl's fundamental dogma — that the entire world is incurably anti-Semitic — and the conclusion is that Jews are in a state of constant jeopardy. Therefore, rejection of the Zionist formula for a compensatory "Jewish People" state activating what are called "Jewish" rather than human rights, is reason. Without liberation from the intimidation of this Zionist-invented fabrication free, responsible, informed po-

litical debate of the policies of the Zionist state is impossible.

The basic assumptions of Zionism are now codified in law in Israel. Some who are now morally outraged at Israeli conduct in Lebanon may have neglected earlier examination of these basic assumptions. Others, more familiar with Zionist history, were less than astonished. Whether, or not, the encouraging demonstrations of protesters will mark a watershed will depend to what extent the protesters will make such an examination. Whether they do, or not, may depend in turn upon world opinion and particularly on whether American policy-makers will re-examine their assumptions.

The presumption that all Jews would welcome identification as a recognized political nationality was false. With but few exceptions, Herzl found no support — and indeed vigorous opposition — among the recognized leadership of Jews in Western Europe. Lock, stock and barrel, they rejected a common, so-called "Jewish" nationality. They responded generously to the needs of Jews in countries where anti-Semitism was endemic and agreed one way to provide this assistance — but by no means the only one in their minds — was to

help build a support structure for resettlement of some of these Jews in Palestine. A quarter of a century later Chaim Weizmann cynically bridged the gap with what is probably state-Zionism's most profitable deception. He seduced naive and uninformed American Jews into helping construct the Enlarged Jewish Agency. The nation produced such obscure terms as "synthetic Zionism", "practical Zionism" and "non-Zionism". Weizmann, by that time, had come to dominate Zionism. He reserved hard ball political dealings for secretive sessions with a wavering British government and periodically denied that a Zionist state was essential to the realization of Zionist humanitarian and cultural aspirations. With this hydra-headed programme he extracted moral and financial support from Jews who insisted on "Jewish" nationality existed and who relied upon England, as the Mandatory power, to require Zionist compliance with the clauses of the Balfour Declaration which promised safeguards for Palestinian rights and respect for the single nationality status of anti-Zionist Jews in countries other than Palestine.

In the early 1920's, reporting to some of his loyalists who were disappointed that the Mandate did not outright establish a Zionist state, he confessed, "the Jews were against us". But he perceived that international recognition of the so-called "Jewish people" was acceptance of Zionism's central assumption. The rest, he assured his audience, would follow.

Today, supreme cynicism or supreme hypocrisy, or unforgivable ignorance permits governments of Great powers meticulously to split hairs questioning the authenticity of the PLO's representation of a displaced Palestinian nation, while they entertain representatives of the Zionist establishment claiming to represent a fabricated nationality which Zionism calls "the Jewish people".

Zionist statehood via others' derelictions

The apple does not fall far from the tree. There is little need to wonder why the state Zionism established has consistently displayed such insensitivity to the consensus of a world which the Zionist ideologues have been conditioned to believe is ineradicably "anti-Semitic". The exaggeration amounted to a paranoia. It was combined with the obfuscating casuistry for which Weizmann set a pattern. The deft exploitation of the ignorance and/or naivete of most Jews mixed with the non-fenceless or craven indulgences of the Great powers who determined the political fate of Palestine was all well served by the inability of "the Arabs" to communicate adequately to the power-brokers. In a different context the end product would have been recognized as a spoiled child. But in more than three decades, none of the world's peace-makers has — at least publicly — diagnosed the source of the state's erratic behaviour. They have all preferred the Zionist blandishments attributing the state's insecurity to an irrational and universal prejudice against Jews. The real source of the trouble is with the parenthood which failed consistently to require of the Zionist state-builders, conformity with the restraints diplomatically and legally stipulated at every step from conception, to birth, to maturity.

Not surprisingly with this genetic history — in a unilateral action in 1948 — when the Zionist movement declared the establishment of the state it was as a "Jewish people" state. The circumstances which made it possible for Zionism to create such a state and still claim the mantle of a democracy are not to be found in the 1947 General Assembly recommendation for partition. Weeks before the scheduled termination of the Mandate, Menachem Begin's Irgunist terrorists attacked Deir Yassin on April 10, 1948 and Jaffa on April 27. Begin later identified the Zionist conquest of Jaffa and the exodus of its Arabs "as an event of first-rate importance in the struggle for Hebrew independence."

In the neighbourhood of 650,000 Palestinians were displaced. The Zionist apparatus, represented by the Jewish Agency, disclaimed responsibility for the terrorists. But in 1949, Weizmann called the displacement of so large a number of non-"Jewish people" Palestinians over the borders "a miraculous simplification of Israel's tasks." Rid of the impediment of a nearly numerically equal Arab population, the "Jewish people"-state building process began.

Continued on page 13

The holy eight per cent

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

PERHAPS RAMADAN is more representative of the spirit of Islam than any other kind of worship.

Allah defines the purpose of Ramadan as a possible means of acquiring the sublime quality of being God-fearing. This should make fasting a simply means to an end. Muslims have unfortunately converted this whole concept, putting the carriage before the horse.

Slowly but incessantly Muslim generations have made of the process of fasting an end in itself. Consequently instead of sinking down in a modest corner of insignificance in Ramadan, "food" has risen up to towering importance.

What else should be combated in Ramadan is not this excessive feeding or the persistence in lending special care to food.

Ramadan's twenty-nine or thirty annual days of fasting consume almost eight per cent of the whole year. This makes me think how bankers all over the world have unanimously appreciated the fact of preserving eight per cent of their money in reserve cash.

Less than that percentage has always proved very risky, and central banks nowadays see to it that all banks keep eight per cent of their assets on cash deposit with them.

Similarly I hold it strongly that keeping less than eight per cent of our days on earth as reserves for after-life must be real threat.

For some three hundred and thirty days a year men take constant care for the improvement of their worldly lot. They strive for their interests, forgetful of the fate that looms ahead of every human being. Little do they think of the requirements of eternity and of the fabulous horror that waits those who are doomed to hell.

Only those, whom Allah has endowed with great talents so that they are constantly alert to the performance of their live prayers in due thoughtfulness and those who, besides their constant and vigilant adherence to the orders of Allah, never stop their daily Quranic recitals.

I say only those seem to be in moderate need for Ramadan. All the rest must welcome Ramadan as the sole annual opportunity for a timely purge of their sins.

Of course, deeds of aggression against the rights and persons of other are not liable for forgiveness any worship in Ramadan. Those have to wait the Day of Resurrection so that the sufferers might accept a sort of conjurement to them to

forgive, otherwise punishment becomes inevitable.

Sins of an other nature such as offences against man's body or morality, negligence of religious duties and acts of transgression against Allah's orders.

All such sins are liable to be wholly or partially pardoned by the end of the holy month.

Islam denies all conceptions of redemption. Each man shall stand to answer for the smallest sin he had committed on earth. Allah never neglects the simplest deed whether good or bad. A true comprehensive copy of our life shall be shown to us on the Day of Judgement. Which of our sins will receive Allah's forgiveness is nobody's guess. There is no mediator to intercede for our salvation except after Allah's permission.

Those who really appreciate the fact that Ramadan is a time for purification of body and soul. Seize this valuable season to do goodness. Good deeds neutralize the effects of evil ones. Distinctive among such deeds are continuous Quranic recitals, offerings to the needy whether in money or in kind, contemplation on the greatness of Allah and hearty repentance of wrongdoing.

Ramadan was the month when the Quran was first revealed to the Prophet of Islam, on a night called in Arabic "Laylatul-Qadr" (the night of great esteem). It occurs on one of the last ten nights of the holy month.

It is perhaps the fasters of Ramadan who most clearly see this worldly life of ours in its true perspective, those who really fast with an eye to attaining the rank of God-fearers.

By merit of eating what is just enough to survive and refraining from all kind of evil, whether gross such as capital sins or small as tongue-wagging, and by thinking deeply on the Quranic, the fasters adopt a correct evaluation of life.

Ramadan also witnesses the anniversary of the Prophet Muhammad's march on Mecca and the unforgettable battle of Badr. It is the month that bridges gaps between hearts of various Muslims because the annual Zaka (worshipping tax) is usually distributed during this time.

Besides, there are very many occasions for both voluntary and compulsory money payments to the poor during this great month.

With Ramadan, Islamic life is maintained, and saved from deteriorating to situations similar to those of people whose life, far from all religions, has become a cause of incessant threat to humanity at large.



Six million young Americans work with the Red Cross

Young Americans lend a hand

OVER SIX million young Americans every year are involved in community or public service projects under the auspices of the American Red Cross.

The Red Cross movement began as a nursing organization, founded by Clara Barton in 1881 following her experiences during the American Civil War. The organization is now one of America's most important aid organizations and has expanded to include an almost limitless array of services.

For example, well over half the blood used by people of the United States is gathered by the American Red Cross through regional blood cen-

ters. Hundreds of local chapters affiliated with these centres encourage volunteer donors to provide their blood so that others may live.

The Red Cross is also involved in disaster relief operations, ranging from cleaning up after hurricanes to help people whose homes have burned. These services include providing food, clothing, shelter, blood, medical and nursing care, occupational tools, and other assistance to meet urgent needs.

In addition to that, there are just over four million blood donor volunteers each year. (USIS)



The higher our expectations the greater are our disappointments

If your expectations are too great —

By Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

Every one has certain expectations when it comes to marriage, but they are often unrealistic, and the higher the expectation, the greater the disappointments that can follow.

While no one wants to let go of long-held dreams, each of us must be able to see life as it really is. Today's marriages seem to be working out less well than those of earlier times. Myths of how marriage should be are so powerfully marketed that even sophisticated men and women of the 80's are still searching for the perfect mate with whom they can live happily-ever-after.

Films, television, novels, magazines and fairy tales all provide society with a master plan for love and life that is virtually impossible to follow. Yet this image of the perfect match, a marriage made "in heaven", is the prototype of unrealistic expectation.

There is a tremendous discrepancy between what we want, what we expect and what we actually get. Little wonder that today's men and women quickly become disillusioned with their relationships.

Common categories

There are, in fact, six most common categories:

1. Expecting each person to be the lifetime partner. Most adults must relearn how to live for the moment—how to recapture impulsive, spontaneous feelings. Children live in the present for them, it is all that exists. Perhaps the present is all we can count on too — the only true reality.
2. Expecting one person to meet all your needs. Some people expect their partners to be there for them at all times. They expect them to move easily from one role to another as needed: lover, friend, nurturer, advisor and child. Yet there are very few people on this planet who can fill all their partner's needs.

It is important to realize that you cannot provide your partner with all the ingredients necessary for a fulfilled life. If you are too demanding or unrealistic, you are liable to end up disappointed and resentful.

Illusory portraits

3. Expecting to find the "ideal" partner. Many of us go through life dreaming of finding our own Romeo or Juliet. Romantic novels constantly convey illusory portraits of the ideal man and woman. Both men and women concentrate more of their energies on what they would like to have, instead of going out to seek what is really possible.

Since you can never be a perfect partner to another it is unrealistic to expect one in a row. But we can enjoy the people with whom we've time, and appreciate what they have to offer. Set out the good in everyone, and try to summarize the positive qualities you find appealing.

4. Expecting to be able to change your partner's attitudes. Well-intentioned as we may be, any of us feel that it is okay to try to change our partner in some way; that once we have a commitment, we can then exert our influence over how they conduct their lives. What usually happens is that the partner over estimates just how much power he holds over the other. Just because someone cares about how their partner perceives them does not mean they are either willing or able to change.

5. Expecting communication to be simple. "He really loved me he'd know how I feel" is a common misconception. Someone can love you very much but still have no idea what you are experiencing when certain feelings are difficult to express, we sometimes want others to read our minds for us.

Supportive

We cannot be mind readers, but we can help create a supportive environment, where self-closure is encouraged and accepted. We expect our mates to communicate their wants and desires. If we are not ready to do the same, then you can work toward mutual honesty and sharing.

6. Expecting that passion will never wane. All good relationships undergo and, without a change. One area that may be especially vulnerable is sex. The passion new lovers feel generally diminishes dramatically from the bonding of couples who have been together for years. As time goes by, couples should realize that, eventually, the novelty of the relationships gets replaced with a sense of familiarity and security.

Higher expectations often yield greater disappointments. But this does not have to be the case all the time. The most important thing in any relationship is the realization that a couple must work together to achieve mutual satisfaction. There are no easy answers to discontent. But there are constructive steps you can take to work out problems in a positive fashion.

Remember, it's not expectations themselves that damage a relationship. It's holding onto unrealistic expectations. If you want your relationship to thrive, throw out your unrealistic expectations and replace them with sensible, realistic ones. You should find that new and more realistic expectations will bring rich rewards.

The art of flower making blossoms in Jordan

Text and photos by Najwa Kefay
Special to the Star

WHEN YOLA Jahshan attended a course in artificial flower-making and flower arranging in 1973 she little imagined that ten years later she would be one of Jordan's leaders in this field.

Back in 1973 the arts of flower making and arranging were new to Jordan. They were introduced here by Madame Dumont whose husband was then Swiss Ambassador to Jordan. Madame Dumont ran a two year course in flower making and Yola Jahshan was one of the first ladies to graduate. She also attended a course in flower arrangement at the YWCA and she has now read every book she could find on the subject.

Curiously, Yola had actually been making artificial flowers ever since she was a child. She used to make them from peel, from dried leaves, from paper, in fact from any material she could find.

Now she is acknowledged as an expert and she gives classes herself at the YWCA. Each course runs for one month and 60 students have already graduated.

Yola is also well-known for the flower arrangements she makes for private homes. She enjoys doing wedding bouquets, head dresses for brides, honour and all the other floral decorations that go with a wedding.

Natural mistake

Yola's flowers are so natural that on two different occasions maids have mistaken them for real flowers and spoiled them by watering them.

Yola has exhibited her work three times, the most successful exhibition being one held by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature. When Mrs. Giscard d'Estaing came to Jordan on an official visit Yola made the flower arrangement which was offered to her by the Royal Court. It was a management of hand made Jordanian wild flowers in the red, white and blue of the French flag.

In her arrangements Yola prefers to use natural materials, such as pebbles, drift wood, coral, shells, stones and rocks. Since she attended her course she has added interior design, garden-

ing and landscaping to her list of interests and her own garden is one of the most beautiful in Amman.

Following on

One of Yola's most successful students is Hala Sabella, wife of Captain Mario Sabella and mother of two girls. Hala graduated from Yola's class three years ago and since then she has been making flowers for her own house and for her friends, and sometimes, by special request, for other people.

As well as using material and paper for her flowers, Hala likes to make ceramic flowers which she frames and hangs on the wall. She usually makes her flowers according to the season, blossoms and tulips in the spring for example.

Hala has always been a lover of flowers and she, also used to make her own flowers when she was a child. She says taking Yola's course has taught her to observe flowers more carefully.

She notices the shades of colour, the texture and the shape. These details are very important to the flower maker, for example a withered rose takes a different material from one in full bloom. In her arrangements Hala likes to mix hand-made with natural dried flowers.

Although her work with flowers takes a lot of her time, Hala says it is still more of a hobby than a profession.

Mona Anz is another of Amman's successful amateur flower specialists. Her original training was in business administration. Later Mona developed an interest in flower arranging and took classes during visits to America. She also reads widely on the subject.

Mona has already held one very successful exhibition in Amman and she makes special arrangements on request. She says it is always interesting to see how people's taste varies. Some women care about the container, others are much more concerned with the flowers themselves.

Mona believes that artificial flower arrangements have become so popular because they are durable and this makes them less expensive than natural flowers.



Yola makes both the flowers and the arrangements



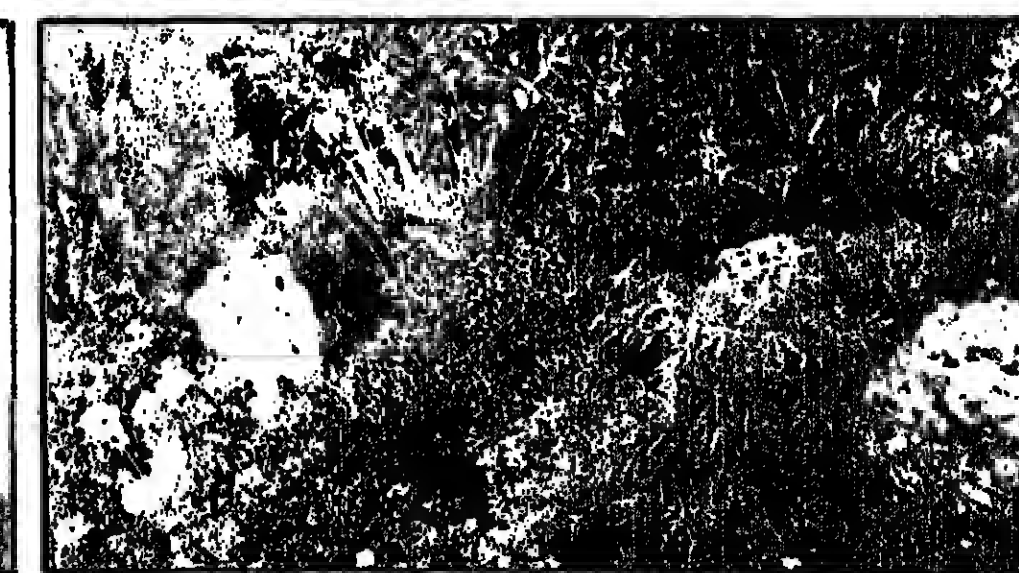
Princess Basma presents a prize to Yola Jahshan at the YWCA flower exhibition in 1980



Hala Sabella



Examples of Hala's work



Yola's garden is one of the most beautiful in Amman



Work by Mona Anz



Mona Anz



Differing arrangements to suit all tastes, by Mona Anz

health

Malaria, a tenacious threat to mankind

GENEVA, (AP) — Since 1955, the World Health Organization has struggled against malaria, and for a time many experts believed the debilitating and sometimes fatal disease would, like smallpox, become a forgotten danger.

But today, experts at WHO headquarters in Geneva believe that 40 per cent of mankind is still threatened by malaria, and say that not only is the disease far from being conquered, but that it is making a successful comeback.

Many countries, which a few years ago were on the point of announcing the eradication of malaria, are now struggling with an onslaught of new pesticide-resistant mosquitoes and drug-resistant parasites, the WHO says.

Rumours that the disease has been eradicated in India are false, said Ned Willard, WHO Information Officer in a recent interview, nor are rumours that a new vaccine will soon solve the malaria problem entirely true.

While past programmes have not been a failure, we are still a long way from reaching our goal, he said.

WHO researchers say that in 1968, 18 species of the Anopheles Mosquito, which carry the malaria parasite, were resistant to one or more types of commonly used pesticides. By 1975, however, the figure had risen to 42 species and by 1980, 51 species, including all the main malaria-carrying species, the researchers say.

Pesticide use

The intensive, and in many instances excessive and irrational, use of pesticides was responsible for the selection of resistant mosquitoes, Willard said. Those which are resistant survive and go on to multiply.

This has not happened in most of South America, Africa and the Western Pacific, but the problem is already serious in Asia, WHO experts say, adding they fear the disease will follow the same pattern if it has taken in Southeast Asia and India.

New strains

What has been more disturbing, the WHO says, has been the appearance of new strains of the most deadly form of the parasite, *Plasmodium falciparum*, which do not respond to the drugs commonly available.

These new parasite strains have spread more quickly than the anopheles mosquito, the WHO says. In the Americas, forms of *falciparum* resist

tant to chloroquine, the favourite medicine, but found in 10 countries as far north as Panama.

In Asia, they are found as far west as India and as far east as some of the Pacific islands. In some places such as Thailand, up to 90 per cent of all *falciparum* cases fail to be cured with chloroquine, and generally obtain no benefit at all.

Alternative drugs, such as quinine, tetracyclines and combinations of sulphonamides with pyrimethamine are available but reports are coming in of the failure of some of these drugs.

Willard said countries fighting malaria urgently need more research and new drugs, citing two particularly promising drugs, mefloquine and quinghaosin, the latter derived from an ancient Chinese herbal remedy.

Neither is ideal and both require further laboratory trials before they can be released, he said.

The highest hopes are riding, though, on the development of the first anti-malaria vaccine. WHO experts hope that before long one or more vaccines will be ready for testing on human beings.

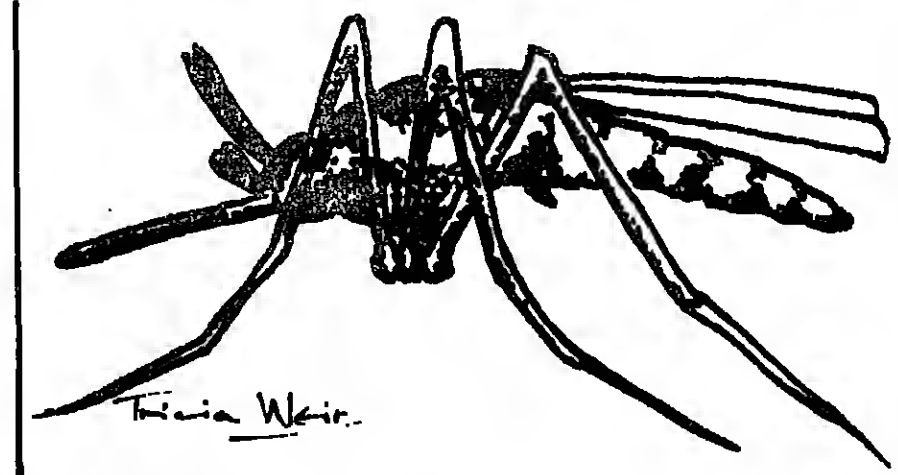
Patent rights threaten malaria vaccine research

MALARIA IMMUNOLOGIST, Dr. Cohen, of London's City Hospital Medical School, has expressed concern over the patent rights relating to the development of a malaria vaccine.

At present, all research is the result of a few Western-based immunologists, Cohen said. He said that the patent rights of a few individuals could threaten the development of a malaria vaccine.

The WHO, Cohen said, is now trying to get a number of immunologists working together to develop a malaria vaccine. He said that the patent rights of a few individuals could threaten the development of a malaria vaccine.

The WHO, Cohen said, is now trying to get a number of immunologists working together to develop a malaria vaccine. He said that the patent rights of a few individuals could threaten the development of a malaria vaccine.



The anopheles mosquito

How is Jordan coping?

By Joyce Niles
Special to The Star

Here in Jordan efforts by health authorities have led to the state where since 1970 there have been no indigenous cases of malaria. Eradication of the disease was followed up by a continuing two-phase plan carried out by a special department for malaria and bilharzia control.

Dr. Suleiman Qubain, director of Primary Health Care Services talked to The Jerusalem Star about the plan.

"Blood smears from everyone coming to Jordan from malaria-endemic areas are taken. We examine the blood for the parasite that causes malaria. If it is discovered, then that is kept under surveillance, and he is given the proper treatment until he either leaves Jordan or is cured."

"There are malaria control people at all points of entry to Jordan and they are on duty at all times," he said.

"The second activity is continuing programme of spraying for both the larvae in streams, static pools or any collection of stagnant water and by spraying all breeding places," Dr. Qubain said.



Dr. Suleiman Qubain

Malaria symptoms

Malaria is an infection of the blood that causes chills and high fever. It is spread when the mosquito sucks up the malaria parasites in the blood of an infected person and injects them into the next person it bites.

The typical attack strikes every 2 or 3 days and lasts several hours. It has three stages. First chills and often headache and for 15 minutes to an hour the person shivers and shakes. This is followed by a fever of 40 degrees (104 degree F) or more. The person is flushed and weak and at times delirious. This goes on several hours. Then the person starts to sweat and his temperature goes down. He feels weak but OK.

The beginning of malaria may cause fever daily.

Treatment

Three different methods are employed in malaria medication. Treatment—daily medication for the person who is ill with the disease. Suppression—weekly drugs to keep malaria parasites in the blood from doing harm to the body. This is used in areas where it is common and for the protection of children or those sick or weak for other reasons. Semi-suppression—in this plan the medication is given every two to four weeks, where malaria is very common, and it partly protects the person while letting his body build up defenses against it.

Recommended prophylactic regimens vary, with American experts advising 300 mg of chloroquine base for adults and a label of pyrimethamine-sulfadoxine once a week. The English recommend a combination of chloroquine with pyrimethamine and sulphone and the French counsel up to 600 mg of chloroquine a week.

But the value of one drug regime or another depends upon the place and degree of exposure to the infection and the compliance of the drug user. A judicious selection of available compounds

Sally's army

SOME CURIOUS research was carried out for American actress Sally Struthers when she went to Italy.

In advertising agency ordered a survey to establish her "recognisability factor." The results were not encouraging — she didn't stand out in the crowd.

For many actresses it would be a nightmarish experience. Extraordinary Miss Struthers accepted it with a shrug.

In the States, 34-year-old Sally's "recognisability factor" means the whole population. For years, she was the nation's favourite daughter, playing Gloria in the long-running television comedy "All in the Family" and on Johnny Speight's "Till Death Do Us Part."

But she also has mind — and it's firmly fixed on matters important than the size of her cat.

Seven years ago Sally was invited to help the Christian Children's Fund, a charity that helps third world children by sponsoring recruits in the West.

Target

Despite her grizzling television fame, she quickly found herself a magnet for TV appeals, books, tours and documentaries.

America's favourite daughter, she quickly found herself a magnet for TV appeals, books, tours and documentaries.

The charity already has 800 members in Britain and a committee is being formed here to keep



Sally, lovingly helping children in need

up the momentum that Sally has created.

But the irony is that this popular aunt with a worldwide happy "family" numbered in tens of thousands, has now returned to America with some sad misgivings about her own personal life.

Accompanied by her four-year-old Samantha, daughter of her broken marriage to fashionable Beverly Hills psychiatrist, Dr. William Rader, she admits she would like to have had a bigger family of her own. "I'd like to have five babies of my own," she said.

"It's biologically possible but it would destroy my work with the Christian Children's Fund."

(London Express Service)

Inattention

A five-year-old son doesn't answer me when I call him unless I stand directly in front of him and shout. It seems to be in his mind. He doesn't talk very much. What can I do to make him more attentive?

YOU become any more inattentive by your son's apparent inattention? It would be wise to take him to a hearing tested.

It is not unusual for a youngster to suffer from an inflammation of the middle ear. When this happens, the eardrum bulges out and the child has a hearing loss.

Many times this condition can be treated with a course of antibiotics. Or the doctor will do a minor operation to drain the fluids out, producing immediate and dramatic recovery of hearing.

Many times this condition can be treated with a course of antibiotics. Or the doctor will do a minor operation to drain the fluids out, producing immediate and dramatic recovery of hearing.

Shrimp and asparagus casserole

Ingredients

- 1/2 kilo pasta shapes or noodles.
- 2 eggs
- 200 gms butter
- 200 gms flour
- 1/2 litre milk
- 125 gms asparagus
- 200 gms shrimp
- 200 gms grated cheese

Method

- Melt the butter and add the onion, cook until slightly golden
- Sift the flour, remove from the heat and stir in the milk
- Return to the heat and bring to the boil
- Add about 125 grammes of asparagus juice and beat it in well
- Drain and chop the asparagus
- Add to the sauce
- Combine the sauce, shrimps and pasta well together and put into a buttered casserole
- Sprinkle with cheese and bake for 25-30 minutes at 350F

Mango cream

Ingredients

- 1/2 kilo mangoes
- 1/2 litre lime juice
- 1/2 litre double cream
- 1/2 kilo sugar
- 1/2 kilo oranges, peeled and diced
- 1/2 kilo walnuts
- 1/2 kilo raisins

Health by Joyce Niles

throat, and the condition clears up spontaneously.

But if this drainage does not occur for any number of reasons and the fluid becomes thickened or fills the middle ear cavity and prevents the free movement and vibrations of the three tiny bones that carry sound from the eardrum to the end of the auditory nerve and thence in the brain, then the child has a hearing loss.

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living



All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Water's wonder

ALL OF my life I had lived beside the sea. It was part of my life. I went to the shore for a picnic. I went out in a boat to catch its creatures, for enough out for the land to appear a tiny speck on the horizon. I travelled over it so that I saw nothing but the sea and the sky day after day. I floated upon its tropical mirror surface and saw deep down into it where the coral grew and little silvery fishes slipped between the sunlight and the shadows.

I saw it churned by the winds, turned from murky grey, rising into great white-capped walls to rush to the shore, crashed against unyielding cliffs, sending out its awesome thunderous sound and filling the air with chilling mist.

And I saw bright streams that sparkled in the light, making quiet splashing sounds as they trickled onward to join wide rivers. The rivers ran deep with placid surfaces and the rush-filled bunks where the mud was soft and squishy and green streamers waved in the flow. Above them brown velvet catfish waved and upheld the slick red-winged blackbirds that had come to drink.

Then I came to the desert where water was carried on the tops of women's heads to their homes to be used drop by drop. It was in drink, to wash with in a thin trickle, to clean the smooth tile floors, then to dampen the thirsty flowers in the fluted earthen pots.

Where the water pipe reached to the house, I heard the sneaking sound the tap made when there was no water, to fill it and save the discipline on the faces that waited and watched it day after day. Everyone was quiet until it made a blowing sound and spheres of liquid dripped from the metal tube, I saw the smiles of the faces that the drops brought and felt the relief that a gurgling flow produced.

Suddenly everyone in the house sprang to life. The children ran to bring pails and buckets to catch the flow and save it. They filled the biggest container in the house to put in the kitchen for drinking water. They splashed water over the floors to wash the dust away. They warmed it in bathtubs and washed the dirt from their bodies. They sprayed it over the parched trees, turning them from dull grey to glossy green. And everyone laughed and joked. Floppy-eared ruminants heard the sounds, smelled the dampness and galloped forward bleating for their share.

Then I understood why there was a fountain in the very best gardens, a fountain in the middle of town and why people came there especially to watch it, why they liked to talk about the favourite fountains they had seen.

And when it rained everyone thanked God and was happy. Everything was bright if there was enough water.

Now I look at the sea that reaches past where my eyes see, deep down into the tucks and folds of the globe, and marvel that there is so much of it.

When I stand in here man has blocked the river, holding it back like money in the bank. I see skimmers trailing buzzing boats and bawling children splashing near the sandy shore. Their laughter reminds me of the children standing at the tap with their pots, the goats with eager yellow eyes that opened their mouths, extended their round tongues to call out, "Ma, ma."

There is no life without water.

Joyce Niles is a member of the American Medical Writers Association.

Would you believe it?

ITALIAN POLICE expecting to round up a burglar in a car repair shop near Turin, northern Italy, were shocked to find instead they had stumbled across a slumbering lioness.

The 80-kilo animal had been kept, by the owner, in the workshop in the town of Grugliasco when she grew too big after being presented as a gift ten months ago.

KUNIO OBARA was so determined to escape the law when he fled the scene of a road accident that he hid his car in the living room of his tiny house for more than seven weeks.

The victim, a 67-year-old man on a bicycle, later died of injuries. Obara turned himself in and made a full confession.

Police in rural Hokkaido, north of Tokyo, said they found Obara's 1975 Toyota Corolla parked on top of the "Tatami" mats in his 2-by-4-in living room, with its front grill pointing into the ceremonial alcove or "tokonoma."

KUWAITI DIVERS searching for signs of the Gulf oil slick off the coast near Khairan spotted a mysterious dark patch of water below them.

When they swam down, however, they found hundreds of undamaged bottles of whisky and beer.

people

Students win award for excellence

By Katiy Kakish
Special to the Star

Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor this week presented special awards to the University of Jordan's top graduates in recognition of their hard work and consistent effort.

Later, the students talked to The Star about how it feels to be "the best" and about their hopes for the future. "What I felt when I came out as the first in the Arabic Language and Literature Department is indescribable," said Arwa Abdallah Ubeldai, one of the 60 students at the University of Jordan who was the first in her department this year. "It is the result of four years of hard work and worry. Yet it's only the first step into the future, for I hope to go on to higher studies." Arwa is a very serious young lady who worked at the university's Public Relations Department throughout her course.

She said, "My parents wanted me to go into science because it offers better job opportunities, but they accepted my choice of Arabic after I obtained good results in the first semester. Now they are very proud of me."

Abcer Barbour, who graduated with a degree in English at the end of the summer course, is now working at the university's Language Centre as a lecturer.

"I was a little bit tense before the registrar told me that I came out first because I wasn't sure, but then I was extremely happy. Now I plan to go to England to get my masters degree, and hopefully, later on, my Ph.D."

When asked about how she used in study, she said, "I never went to any lectures without fully preparing the

given assignments. The only time I reviewed my notes was on the nights before exams." Abcer seems to have a natural ability in languages, for in addition to her English major, she took French as a minor. "I was good at both English and French at school and I felt that they were the subjects I would do well at university," she said.

Ahmed A. Sacca knew that he was going to come out first in electronic computers because he had been calculating his marks for some time. "I went into electronic computers simply because I liked it. The work was hard, but when you like what you're doing, it becomes easier," he said with a grin.

Ahmed is a very determined and energetic young man, for he now owns his own Computer company. "My partners and I established Computer Software Company in February and it is now doing pretty well."

Yaser M. Salamob seems to be a promising doctor. He wrote in his MS degree in gynaecology and obstetrics. "To be quite honest," he said "I went into medicine because my father wanted me to. I really wanted to get into engineering — I had even invented some mechanical machines. But people change. I became very serious in medicine when I happened to go to the Swedish Institute for the Mentally Handicapped as a third year student and mixed with the students there."

When asked why he chose obstetrics and gynaecology for his specialization, he said, "I was interested in brain surgery because the brain is a very remarkable part of the human body. When I realized that many cases of brain damage are the result of delivery problems, I figured out that I may help to prevent such damage by doing my best in the field of gynaecology and ob-

stetrics." Yaser smiled saying, "I'm really not a brilliant student, but I am a hard worker — if you're that, you can do anything."

Suba Yanni, a very pretty and intelligent girl who was the top medical student said "I felt that I would be the first, but when the registrar confirmed it, I felt fantastic, wonderful. My family was also very happy for me. When I first went into medicine they thought it would be too difficult for me as a woman, but they were behind me all the way."

"Medicine is tough," she added, "It takes a lot of giving and sacrifice and you hardly feel that you're appreciated, but that is the challenge. I have never regretted going into it."

"As for future plans, Suba wants to specialize in either medicine or pediatrics after her year of internship. When asked whether her recent marriage would interfere or hinder such plans she said, "I don't think so, for my husband is a very understanding man and is encouraging me to go on."

Allo Habibeh started out in agriculture economics and continued as an average student. "But when I joined the university's basketball team I began to do better at my studies," she said. Alia was also glad that she came out first in her class. "Yet, I also feel that I must do more. Before going on to my higher studies, I hope to get a job at the university, the place where I got my education."

She chose to go into agriculture because it mixes the study of science and nature together. "My family wasn't against my going into agriculture," she said, "but they didn't take it seriously. The jokes about me becoming a 'gardener' finally stopped when they realized that I was doing very well and

when a television series emphasized the need and importance of agricultural specialists."

When asked about university life in general, most agreed that it was something special. "University life is, well, university life," said Ahmed, "It's quite different from real life."

Alia believes that everyone should try to get a university degree. "You can learn a lot just by mixing with fellow students," she said.



Suba Yanni



Abcer Barbour



Arwa Ubeldai



Ahmad Sacca



Alia Habibeh

Pageant of Jordanian costume comes to Royal Cultural Centre

It was a simple missed connection that kept Iraqi-born designer Basem Sheikh Jawad in Amman for years. Basem liked what he saw during that short stay and has now made Jordan his home. And that accident of fate has brought us an elaborate fashion show that celebrates 6000 years of Jordanian history through its costume.

Basem had been working as a designer for the Iraqi Fashion House for eight years and had staged similar shows of Iraqi fashion.

The Jordanian show, which will be presented at the Royal Cultural Centre on 12, 13 and 14 July, lasts for approximately an hour and a half and is divided into eight sections.

It begins with Tel Ghassul, one of Jordan's first settled communities which dates to 4000 B.C. Then it moves on to the Ammonites (1500-1200 B.C.), Petra and the Nabateans (300 B.C.), the Romans, the Umayyad and Mamluk, a folkloric section and concludes with a modern folkloric section which includes a Circassian element.

Basem does all the research for the costumes and music himself and it is not always easy. He has visited museums, the University of Jordan, and even archaeological sites. The motifs of huge birds in red, white and black for the Ghassul dresses are taken from cave paintings at the site. For the Circassians he had to look at designs on Egyptian, Arab and Turkish tapestries and paintings at Qasr Amra provided the inspiration for the Umayyad dresses.

The folkloric section was not so difficult as Basem could visit people and talk about the old days. This section

brings us some of the charming but now lost, social customs of Jordan. In the 19th century the men would go to the spring to watch the girls. When a man found a girl he wanted to marry he would take off his abaya and spread it on the ground. If the girl was interested she would walk over it and the man would then ask her father if he could marry her. This custom is reproduced in dance form in the folkloric section.

Music for the show presented quite a challenge. For the first three sections Basem studied early instruments and composed the music himself. For the other sections he uses the oud music of Iraqi musician Mouhir Bashir and selections from Jordanian and Lebanese music.

In the folkloric section of the show escapes his touch. Whenever something has been done, he teaches himself how to do it. He runs exercise and dance classes for the show's models and also supervises hairdressing, make-up, accessories and stage sets.

Once he has gathered his ideas Basem designs the clothes, chooses fabrics, even hand printing them himself to achieve just the right effect.

Basem has been arranging shows since 1989 and so far has staged 30. They are always arranged for the benefit of the Rural Development Society. The aim of the society, which was founded by a group of Jordanian women in 1974, is to encourage social and economic development in rural areas. Their work has mainly been focused on the village of Masiaba where they run a carpet factory, a nursery, a school and sewing classes. They are now planning to extend their efforts to other villages.

The show at the Royal Cultural Centre will be accompanied by three exhibitions. The Rural Development Society will be displaying their hand-woven carpets, ceramic items. Nasrat will be exhibiting pottery from ancient designs and we have a chance to see yet another of Basem Sheikh Jawad's talents with an exhibition of his paintings.

It seems not everyone in Amman has been taking life quietly during the Ramadan. The British Council has been responding to the noise of screams, sleep and falling furniture all through the month. Happily its not due to a downturn in British Council staff morale just a by-product of rehearsal for Noel Coward's 1930 comedy Private Lives.

The east have had a few close calls in rehearsing the rather comical "family row" scenes and now have an interesting collection of scrap and bruises to show for their efforts.

Martin Savage describes "Private Lives" as a light-hearted summer play, alternately romantic and whimsical but always witty.

Staff members Martin Savage, Sally Kemp, Antoinette Park and Jack Rigs, together with comedian Margi Bryant will be presenting the play on 21, 22 and 23 July, with extra performances on 24 and 25 July.

Martin Savage says their is no room in the rumours that he will be running a film stand in the British Council's beautiful garden before the performances and during the interval the garden will be open from 7.30 pm and refreshments will be available.

Magic kingdom meets with success in Japan

By Terril Jones

URAYASU, Japan (AP) — Mickey Mouse is so popular in Japan that Tokyo Disneyland sells the little hats at a rate of 10,000 pairs a day when in stock.

They are reported to be the most popular item sold at the brand new amusement park, modelled on the famous American Disneyland. It seems the manufacturers can't keep up with demand.

The \$600 million park, based on the Disney world created by cartoonist Walt Disney, opened on 15 April. Over a million visitors already have passed through the gates. Disneyland in Los Angeles, California, hit the one million milestone in its seventh week after opening in 1955.

With 30 million people living within a six-hour travel radius, Tokyo Disneyland operators say they are optimistic of meeting the target of 10 million visitors the first year. The original Disneyland had 6 million in the first 12 months.

Depending on the weather, officials say the park can handle 50,000 to 60,000 visitors a day. The one-day record so far is 40,000 on 21 June.

But attendance in the first two months averaged only 40,000 a day, which the operators attribute to whimsical weather and what was called an overly successful publicity blitz that actually discouraged visitors.

Two million reservations were made within a month.

Tokyo Disneyland is aimed at the Ja-

panese family style of recreation. In Japan, school runs until noon and businesses stay open later on Saturdays than in the United States.

Consequently, group discounts and the \$16.25 passport ticket for unlimited access to the attractions were extended to include Saturdays.

Proportionally, more adults visit the park than in the United States. Older people seem to appreciate the park more than children.

Shigeru Tanaka, 67, a visitor from Fukushima in southern Japan, said: "I've never seen anything like that," he said, gesturing toward the Mark Twain riverboat. "We're coming again the day after tomorrow. You can't see everything in one day."

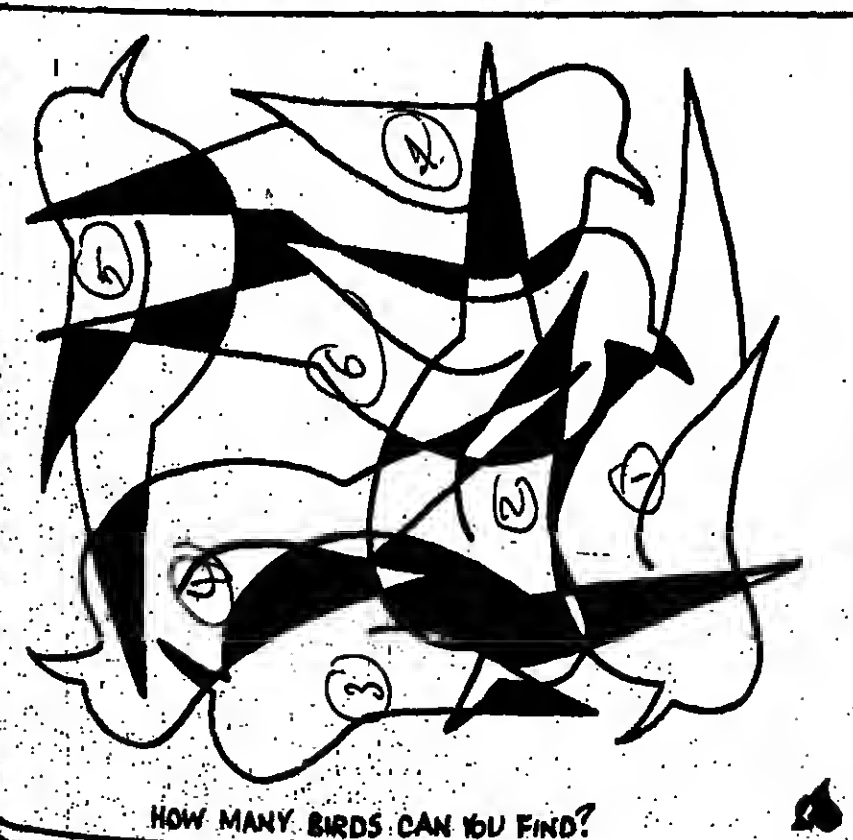
Some attractions have proved less popular than expected, such as the pirates of the Caribbean and the Country Bear Jam-boree.

Spurred by Tokyo Disneyland, this former fishing village 15 kilometres east of Tokyo has become a boomtown.

Urayasu's population has grown from 30,000 in 1976 to 80,000 at present.

In many ways, Tokyo Disneyland seeks to encourage visitors to forget they are in Japan. English, for example, is used for everything from trashcans to signposts showing where to take scenic photos.

"It's pretty good," commented Kung Kam-Sing, a 25-year-old grocer from Hong Kong, after a day at the park. "Disneyland is very famous in Asia, but it's too much trouble to go to Los Angeles."



HOW MANY BIRDS CAN YOU FIND?

The Post Office Stamp

A short story by Haudan Al-Haj

VILLAGER who wanted to spend as much money as possible on his journey asked his friend for advice.

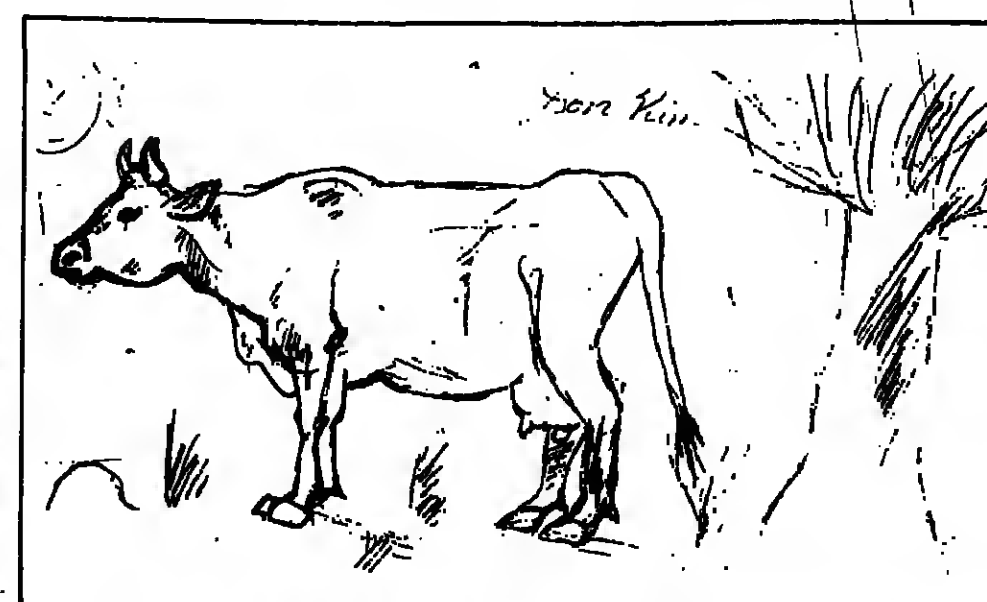
"Write your address on your forehead," said his friend. "Stick some mud on as well then wait by the letter box for the postman."

The villager said angrily, "Why don't you take me with you? Do not you see the address and the stamps on my forehead?"

The postman thought for a while. Then he struck the villager a resounding blow on his forehead.

"Why did you strike me?" cried the villager indignantly.

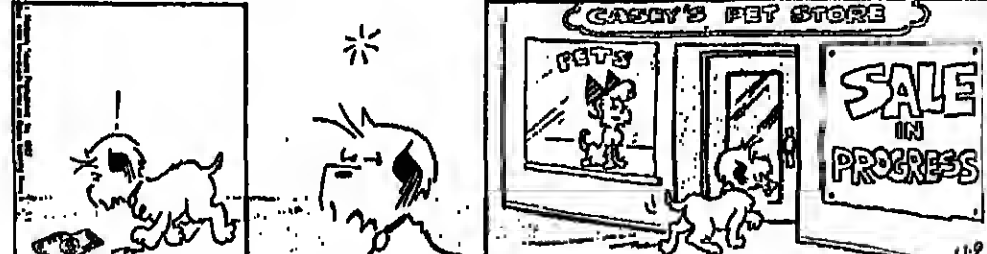
"I did not strike you," answered the postman. "That was the post office stamp!"



Thanks to Joon Hyun Kim for this pencil sketch. Joon Kim is twelve years old and he goes to the American Community School in Amman.



by Wright and Camp



by TOM K. RYAN



Poetry Corner

This week some poems on 'Rain' from students at the Nallinnal Orthodox School, Amman.

Rain
By Nadia Zabanci

Clouds bump
Rain dumps
Flowers pump

a little crash
a big flash
One drop on the eyelash

Rash on fences
Like dropping pennies
Waking up the senses

Returning every year
With a loud cheer
On the windows like a tear

Rain
By Eliam Daw and Ruzai Salri

As clouds come near
You can depend
On rain to announce
Summer's end

It drops down on
The hard, dry land
And feeds the thirst
Of crops and sand

Sad faces that
Were once so blue
Relight at the sight
Of glittering dew



AMMAN (Star) — Ramtha soccer club Sunday beat Al-Wihdat by a lone goal and lifted the Jordan Cup. The match was played under the patronage of His Royal Highness Prince Ra'ed and was watched by over 35,000 spectators. No goals were

scored in the first 90 minutes of the match. Ramtha's winning goal came during the extra time from a spot kick.

Picture above shows one of the many exciting scenes in the match.

Arab gymnastic championship in August

AMMAN (Star) — The Arab gymnastic championship will be held in Jordan from 19-22 August. This was announced by the Secretary of the Jordan Gymnastics Federation, Mohammed Al-Tarifi.

He disclosed that a 52 member Kuwaiti team will camp in Jordan after the competition to prepare for the Fifth Asian gymnastics championship to be held in Kuwait in November.

Meanwhile, the gymnastic team of the UAE is expected to leave for Italy to train for the forthcoming Arab championship.

African Football competitions

CAIRO (Agency) — The African Football Confederation (AFCON) has announced the pairings for the quarter-final matches in the African Cup Winners' football competition and the African Champion Clubs Cup. All the matches in the two competitions will be played in September.

The fixtures for the Cup Winners cup are as follows: Egypt's Zamalek will play Arab Contractors of Egypt, asen Bullanes of Zambia will meet a club of Congo, G.H.D. Club of Algeria will play Vee Club of Ivory Coast. Ajax Alumi Club of Togo will meet A.S. Vita of Zaïre.

In the Champion Clubs competition, Ikana Red Devils of Zambia will play Villa of Uganda, Al-Ahly of Egypt will meet Canon Yaounde of Cameroun, Kotoko of Ghana will meet A.S. Bilima of Zaïre, Quanaïra of Morocco will play Jaraaf of Senegal.

From England to Australia on bikes

KARACHI (AP) — Two British cyclists who have pedaled their way across 31 countries and covered over 17,000 kilometres hit the road again Sunday to cover the last 9,100 kilometres of their trek from England to Australia.

The two, David William 22 and Rick Delvin 24 are now heading for Lahore en route to India and South East Asia. They began their journey from Nottingham England on 1 June last year and hope to reach Perth in Australia in November.

Their trip is being sponsored by the Saudi Arabian Airlines on their bid to raise funds for the British Heart Foundation which conducts research on cardiovascular disease.

Volleyball

AMMAN (Star) — Al-Wihdat volleyball team will play three friendly matches with a Tunisian side in Amman from 12-17 July.

Al-Wihdat Jordan volleyball champions are also preparing for the Arab volleyball clubs tournament in Morocco at the end of the month.

McEnroe, Navratilova are champs

WIMBLEDON (AP) — John McEnroe of the US defeated Chris Lewis of New Zealand 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 to become champion of this year's Wimbledon men's tennis championship. Earlier on Czechoslovak-born American Martina Navratilova fought off a determined Andrea Jaeger in the second set to successfully defend her women's title 6-0, 6-3.

The victory was McEnroe's second in two years, winning for the first time in 1981. For Navratilova, it was a sweet fourth victory in six years. She is the first woman to win Wimbledon without losing a set since Billie Jean King took the second of her six titles in 1967.

Picture (right) shows McEnroe returning the ball in one of the matches. Below: Martina Navratilova displays her trophies.



EDMONTON (AP) — Egypt's Hesham Raouf (11) blocks an attempted shot by Yugoslavia's Nebojsa Zorkic (10) during a basketball game at the World University Games, Sunday.

More than 500 students from various countries all over the world are taking part in the Games which opened on 1 July.

Jordan is represented by a 24-man team from the University of Jordan made up of basketball and volleyball players.

• AMMAN (Star) — The Fifth Arab Basketball competition will take place in Amman from 1-11 August. Mr. Robert Taylor, the American coach for the Jordanian basketball team was expected to arrive in Amman to prepare the team for the tournament.



Fun And Fitness

By David C. Bailey
United States Sports Academy
Physical Fitness II

The second component of physical fitness — muscular endurance — is similar to and related to strength. This component has been defined as "the ability of the muscles to apply force repeatedly or to sustain a contraction for a period of time." In other words, not only should the muscles be able to exert a maximum effort, but they also should be able to do a number of submaximal efforts without getting tired in a short period of time. To increase muscular endurance one should increase the number of repetitions and decrease the amount of resistance.

The third component of physical fitness — cardiovascular endurance — is defined as "the ability to continue or persist in strenuous tasks involving large muscle groups for a long period of time." The limiting factor of this component is determined by the body being able to supply enough oxygen to the large muscles that are being asked to do most of the work. To improve this component, a person has to do continuous work for at least 20 minutes that requires the person's heart rate to be at least 70 percent of what is predicted as maximum for his or her age. This type of workout has to be continued on a regular basis for 4-6 weeks to begin to get real changes in the body's oxygen delivery system.

The fourth basic component is flexibility, "the functional capacity of the joints to move through a full range of motion which is determined by the length of muscles, tendons and ligaments at each joint. To improve or even maintain flexibility, one should put the joints through complete range of motion on a regular basis.

When a person is truly physically fit, individual muscles or groups of skeletal muscles throughout the body are strong enough to meet emerging demands for a great deal of strength; these same muscles are also able to continue to do adequate amounts of repetitive work with a minimum of fatigue and; the cardiovascular system has been developed so that the total body can endure physical exertion for a long period of time and the person's ability to have all skeletal joints move through a normal range of motion without abnormal restriction is present.

To be totally fit, one cannot concentrate on just one of their components but must have a programme that incorporates all aspects of fitness.

Do you have any questions about fitness? If so, address them to US Sports Academy, Box 3550, DC, offer, 41 36608.

Squash tournament

AMMAN (Star) — The Squash Federation will hold a mini tournament at the Sports City on 28 July to mark the inauguration of a new squash court. Three teams from Kuwait, Bahrain and Pakistan are expected to take part in the tournament.

Spain wins water polo contest

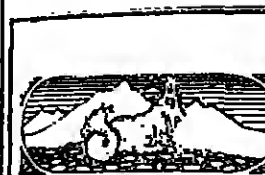
TENERIFE, CANARY ISLANDS (AP) — Spain won the eight nation water polo tournament after defeating Wales in the seventh and last round of the competition. Spain went through the competition unbeaten and came out with 14 points.

The runners up were Wales with 12 points, Israel 10, Belgium and Scotland five points each, Switzerland and Norway four points each and Finland two points.

Intimate Starcasts

By Henry Arnold

Week commencing 7 July, 1983



CAPRICORN — December 21st to January 19th
A person around you who has been rather difficult of late, will be disappearing from the scene, thus making things easier for you, and a youngster in your circle seems to be settling down, and adjusting themselves quite well, which should more than please you. You appear to be coming out of a bad period, and the coming week should renew your ambitions, and give you the confidence to go forward asking for what you want.



AQUARIUS — January 20th to February 18th
You should be careful where you put a ring or watch down during this week, because the indications are that you could very easily forget it, and in doing so, lose it. This is a week when you will have to be using your own initiative in all directions, because it would appear that others are leaving it all up to you. You would be well advised to make certain that you do not neglect your domestic duties because of this.



PISCES — February 19th to March 20th
An elderly person around you may be saying that they wish to make a move from where they are now living. Listen to them, but do not comment — they are only talking, and really do not want to pull up their roots in the long run. The indications are that you have one of your best weeks ahead of you, both financially and emotionally, but you would be well advised to act with caution.



ARIES — March 21st to April 20th
You appear to have a very good week ahead of you in most directions, and you should find very little to complain of. In your working life, it appears that you will be working hard, even more so than usual, due to the absence of a colleague through illness, but you will not mind doing this, because the results should be very worthwhile. A man around you who is of average height, and whose hair is receding slightly, will prove to be of great help to you.



TAURUS — April 21st to May 20th
You normally do not like to say no, so therefore, quite a few of you will be doing more than one job at the same time during this coming week, and thus you will be using up that dynamic energy which you have. Where romantic relationships are concerned, there could be just a little irritability, but the indications are that there should be no real drift. Where your financial position is concerned, this should improve quite a bit now.



GEMINI — May 21st to June 20th
You should be alert for an opportunity where finances are concerned during this coming week. Recent worry about the health of someone around you will prove to have been really unnecessary, and you will be feeling very happy and relieved about this, and you can even afford to take a small gamble which has every indication of coming off successfully. One of the strongest weeks of your year lies ahead of you.

Thursday 7 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Businesswise, a person in authority may be very phased indeed with your progress, and towards the end of October, they could offer you an opportunity to travel in connection with your work. You would be well advised to accept this, as it could bring some very unexpected openings which would benefit you in the future.

You should be able to forget your money worries or concerns a little from now on, for an unexpected letter which you receive should bring with it, very good fortune, but at the same time, do not allow yourself to be persuaded to enter into any wild investments.

Social life should be extremely full and gay for all ages, but there is the possibility that someone could cause just a little friction towards the end of November.

Friday 8 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Where financial affairs are concerned, things should be extremely satisfactory for you during the next twelve months, but try to be guided by me, and do not invest in a new venture which a person you may know or an acquaintance has just started, and even though things are better than before in this field, there is no real necessity to go out on a mad spending spree.

Emotionally, this could be an extremely eventful year for you, with the older ones preparing for a wedding. At the same time, you may find that out of the plans which you made last year may have to be changed, owing to strange turns of events ahead of you.

You can expect a small family problem to come up towards the middle of next month, which may cause you just a little worry, but there is little doubt that you are well able to put up with this, and will soon sort it out.

Saturday 9 July

Birthday Greetings to You. You are destined for quite a hectic time where social activities are concerned, and at the same time, heavy demands could be expected of you where your career is concerned, so that when you have got over the next five or six months, you will look back and wonder how on earth you ever did it. Success is on the way for you. Family ties should be extra strong for you during the coming twelve months, and consequently any children born during the next five months will be very talented.

You have a remarkable twelve months ahead of you. There will be many changes, but they will all be for the better, and by the time you reach your next anniversary, you will have gained a security which you had hardly dared hope for.

7 JULY 1983

Birthday Information Charts

Monday 11 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Travel is almost certain to come your way during the next four months, and you would be well advised to keep your eyes open where business is concerned, when you make a journey, for there are other changes or promotions in the year, workwise.

Where cash is concerned, this could be rather an odd year because you could very well receive an unexpected sum of money during these next few months, although around November period, you seem to go back to normal, whereas much later, the indications are that you receive another sum of money which will make you feel much more secure than at present.

You would be well advised to handle a family problem with tact, and patience, and in this way, things should soon run smoothly once more, and you may receive praise from several people around you.

Tuesday 12 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Where your cash is concerned, you will be much richer than you are at present, and just provided that you do not rush into any wild investments, you will be alright. Don't lend money to a member of the family, however much they may want it.

If you have been slightly worried about one of the older members of your family, the next twelve months should, without a doubt, remove this worry.

Where your health is concerned, this should prove to be very good for you during this coming year, provided that you do not tire yourself out, and there is no reason why you should not be looking and feeling very fit all the year through.

Wednesday 13 July

Birthday Greetings to You. Where family ties are concerned, these should prove to be very strong indeed during the coming twelve months. You would be well advised, however, not to let yourself be drawn into any arguments, for there is the possibility that you would not come out on top should you do so.

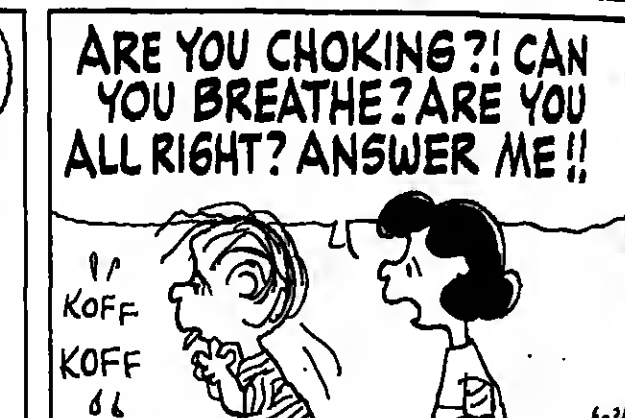
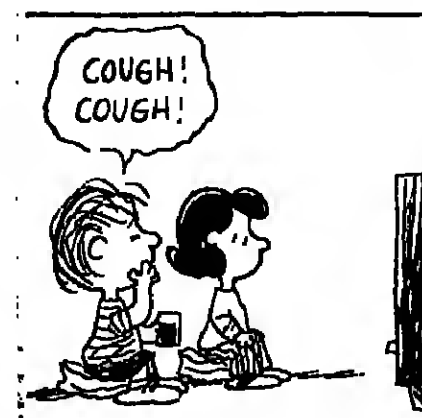
Financial matters should really start to improve quite a bit from now on, and there is a chance that an unexpected lump sum of money could come your way within the next eight weeks, and you will be feeling much more secure by the time your next birthday comes around.

Where romance is concerned, this should be an extremely eventful year for you, and for the young and eligible ones, there is little doubt that a chance of marriage should come your way before your next birthday.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 27

PEANUTS

featuring
"Good ol'
Charlie Brown"
by SCHULZ



Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

DEEP IN THE JUNGLE, THE YOUNG MEN OF THE WAZIRI TRIBE LEARN THE HISTORY OF THEIR PEOPLE...

...AND IN YOUR GREAT GRANDFATHER'S TIME, THE ZULU CAME NORTH TO TAKE OUR LAND. WE DREW THE BOUNDARIES OF OUR COUNTRY IN THEIR BLOOD! OUR MASAI COUSINS CAME! THEY WERE MANY AND WE WERE FEW, BUT THEY LEARNED TO FEAR US!



IT IS THE DAY OF THE TESTS, THE FINAL RITES OF PASSAGE EACH WAZIRI BOY MUST MAKE ON HIS JOURNEY TO MANHOOD!



IF HE FALLS, IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO SAVE HIM.



IF HE FALLS, HE IS NO WAZIRI, AND NO SON OF MINE!



FRANK AND ERNEST

LOOK! THERE GOES THE DUKE OF MONTE CRISTO!

... THAT'S WHISTLER'S FATHER WITH HIM.

WHISTLER'S FATHER?



YEAH.. AND THERE'S THE ABOMINABLE SNOW WOMAN..AND THE FIRST OF THE MOHICANS...THE FOURTH MUSKETEER.. FATHER MACHREE...

WHAT A BUNCH OF ALSO-RANS!



SURE. THAT'S WHY THEY CALL THIS "SIXTH HEAVEN" SEVENTH HEAVEN IS OVER THERE.



GARFIELD

